

JAMES MILTON RACER,
Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second-class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN.

Sixteen Departments.
Eight Pages.

VOL. VI.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

One dollar a year.

NO. 18

IDEAS.

Luck is usually unseen labor.
Men respect those who follow,
not those who follow them.

The best men to employ are those
who are making a reputation, not
those who have made one.

TAKE NOTICE.

Election Day is Tuesday, November
8th.

Read the chapter about Girls on
page 3.

Note the celebration over the water
works noted in next column.

On page 7 our readers will have a
chance to hear both sides, for we give
articles by some of the ablest men of
both the Republican and the Demo-
cratic party.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING.

Col. W. B. Sherman, of Chicago,
will speak in the Berea Tabernacle
Saturday, Oct. 22, at 1.30.

HORSEBACK PARADE at 12.30
will be participated in by both
ladies and gentlemen.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

King George, of Saxony, died yes-
terday, Oct. 14.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and
party sailed for home Friday.

Gen. Kuropatkin's army evidently
is crushingly beaten. The Japanese
field marshal estimates the Russian
casualties at 30,000.

The big Nova Scotia schooner,
Wentworth, was dashed to pieces in
the surf on Chatham bar and all the
crew probably lost last Friday.

A severe gale has been raging at
St. Johns, N. F., and it is feared it
has worked havoc among the fishing
fleet on the Grand Banks and the
coast of Labrador.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is announced that Chicago is to
have the largest hotel in the world.
It will be twenty-two stories high
and cost \$10,000,000.

The Pullman Company has de-
clared its usual quarterly dividend
of 2 per cent. and now has a surplus
of \$18,017,374.

Mr. Bryan made seven or eight
speeches the third day of his Indiana
tour, speaking last night (Oct. 14),
at Richmond. Large audiences greet-
ed the speaker.

The census Bureau reports that
there are 271,169 employees of the
Government who come under the
civil service rules, exclusive of over
100,000 employees in the military
and naval branches of the Govern-
ment.

Sir William White, retired admiral
of the British navy, has been a guest
in Washington this week, and at a
dinner given for him by Admiral
Dewey he called attention to the ne-
cessity of proper military power to
the nation that would remain neu-
tral in time of war.

The campaign liar, who usually
tries to confuse voters during the
last weeks of a presidential campaign
has already started out this year.
On both sides he now charges the
opposing party with getting support
from the trusts. The truth is some
trust magnates, like Belmont, are
Democrats, and others are Republi-
cans. But voters can only judge of
the stand of the two parties regard-
ing trusts by reading the promises
which the Democrats make, and re-
membering the acts of the Republi-
cans in making and enforcing laws to
limit the trusts.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Information was received in Lou-
isville to the effect that the Lou-
isville and Nashville railroad will ac-
quire the Louisville, Henderson and
St. Louis railway.

Former Assistant Physician Walter
A. Lackey at the Western Asylum
for the Insane threatens to bring suit
for libel against Superintendent Mil-
ton Board and other asylum officials
for defamation of character.

William Jennings Bryan will speak
in Louisville Thursday night at Phoe-
nix Hill Park. The local committee
was informed yesterday that Mr.
Bryan would come to Louisville after
his speech in New Albany.

Mrs. R. G. Pulliam, of Lexington,
Ky., thinking her jewelry, valued at
\$1,000, wrapped in a chamois skin,
was a mouse, hurled it from the third
story window of a St. Louis hotel,
and no trace of it can be found.

A law was passed last winter
(clearly unconstitutional) on motion
of "Alabama Miller," of Richmond,
allowing certain cities to withdraw
all support from a colored public
school except such as might be raised
by taxing the property of colored
people. This means that the chil-
dren of the poor shall be untaught.
The first city to avail itself of this
unamerican and suicidal law is Ver-
sailles.

"Rejoice with them that do rejoice."

Berea College invites all its friends and neighbors to
participate in a

GRAND CELEBRATION

In the Tabernacle Saturday, Oct. 22, at 9.30 a.m.

over the great gift of

MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER,

to be brought five miles to Berea in iron pipes.

The first earth on the campus will be spaded by

Hon. Addison Ballard,

the friend of the great benefactor of the people,

D. K. PEARSONS.

Addresses by DR. BARTON, of Chicago, and DR.
COWLEY, of Berea. BAND and CHORAL
MUSIC.

Hot Coffee furnished for all.

Bring Lunch Baskets and Cups.



REV. W. E. BARTON, D.D.



HON. ADDISON BALLARD.

A First Class College Course.

Berea College has many depart-
ments—Normal, Industrial, etc., but
the crown of them all is the Colle-
giate Department itself. This alone
gives the Institution the right to be
called a college, and the courses of
study in the Collegiate Department
are longer and stronger than those
in any other of the institutions which
are called colleges in this region.

Some of the rare advantages en-
joyed by students in the Collegiate
Department are these:

1. Unusually well qualified teach-
ers. The President, Vice-President,
and Instructor in Latin have not only
received degrees from the best insti-
tutions in America, but have had the
benefit of study in the old world dur-
ing the last two years. All the other
instructors have been selected be-
cause of their accomplishments as
men and women of learning, and
their skill as teachers.

2. The equipment of the school is
extraordinary. The library is the
largest possessed by any college in
the State. The laboratories are
fitted up for work by the students
themselves, etc.

3. The courses of study are so
laid out and conducted that students
who graduate from Berea can enter
upon post-graduate or professional
study at the great Universities and
find themselves abreast of the best
students. This is the test of the
superior quality of the work done in
Berea College.

The young man or young woman
who desires the best and most thor-
ough collegiate course cannot do
better than to come to Berea.

Any Boy or Girl Can Have an Education.

This does not mean the lazy or the
stupid. By a boy or girl we mean
somebody who can think and some-
body who can work.

If you are one who can think, let
us think a little while about the ex-
pense of going to school.

In the first place, this is a prosper-
ous year. There is more money in
the country than ever before, and
everybody has his share in this pros-
perity. Good crops, good prices,
demand for labor, these things put
money into our pockets, so that we
must never expect to have a time
when we can better afford to go to
school or send our children, than this
year.

In the second place, the expense of
going to school at a first-class insti-
tution, where everything is of the
best, is not greater than going to some
"wheelbarrow" institution where the
advantages are very much less.

In the third place, the chief cost
of an education is the cost of board,
and we have to eat and be clothed
even if we stay at home. One farm-
er sends his son and daughter to
school, and at the end of a year they
have cost him we will say \$150, but
both of them are able to earn more
money than before. They have got-
ten the value of that \$150 and a great
deal more in their heads and hearts,
where it cannot be lost. He has begun
already to set them up for life by
giving them an education. Another
farmer keeps his boy and girl idle at
home. They too have to eat and
wear clothes and spend money for
various things. At the end of the
year he may not have spent \$150, but
he has undoubtedly spent more than
half that sum, and his son and daugh-
ter instead of being improved have
been standing still or going back-
ward all the time.

Now is the time for every young
man and young woman to raise the
question, How much ahead shall I
be next summer? Shall I waste this
winter staying at home by the fire-
side, or shall I strike out and learn
something while I have the chance?

We should study a little over the
real question of how much it does
cost to go to Berea. We will sup-
pose you are ready to begin the
Farmer's Course, or the Home Science
Course, or the Normal Course. The
whole expense outside of clothing,
travel, washing and postage, will be
\$27 for the winter term (which be-
gins January 4th). Of this \$17.50

is to be paid the first day, \$6 on the
28th day of the term, and \$4.50 on
the 56th day. If you add it up you
will see that this amounts to \$28, but
on the last day of the term you re-
ceive back \$1, provided you have re-
turned all the books you have bor-
rowed from the library and have
done no damage to the furnishings of
your room, or other College property.

For the spring term, which begins
March 22nd, the expense is a little
less, that is, \$24.25. You pay \$15.80
the first day, \$5.40 the 28th day, and
\$4.02 on the 56th day, and receive
back \$1 at the end of the term, pro-
vided you have injured no College
property.

If a person is not so far advanced
that is, if one should be in the
Intermediate, or below, they
would pay \$1 less on the
first day. If they should en-
ter the Academy or 4th Year Normal
they would pay \$1 more on the first
day, and students entering the Col-
lege pay \$2 more on the first day.

But it amounts to this, that for
less than \$30 you can get a good
term of school. For a little over \$50

you can get the winter and spring
terms. Surely nobody who believes
in his own brains and desires to stand
in the front rank need go without an
education.



D. K. PEARSONS,

The People's Friend.

A millionaire who lives as simply
as a farmer, and who is devoting his
attention to giving away money in
such a way as to benefit other people,
is certainly a man worth knowing.
There are a few such in God's world
today, and perhaps the prince of them
all is D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago.

Dr. Pearsons uses his great busi-
ness ability and sagacity in spending
the money which he has earned in
such a way as to benefit his fellow-
men. The Doctor was born in the
mountains of Vermont and brought
up in the generous-hearted, patriotic
state of Massachusetts. Many years
ago he went West and rolled up his
great fortune by honest deals in lum-
ber and land in Michigan, Indiana,
and other states tributary to the
western metropolis. He is now
eighty-four years of age, and enjoys
doing good so much that he expects
to live to be a hundred.

The care with which he has select-
ed the most worthy institutions
shows his business sense. He believes
in schools which are really benefiting
the common people and which are car-
ried on on strict business principles.
For his work in the South he has
selected Berea, which he visited some
years ago. He has kept up a careful
acquaintance with the Institution,
frequently sending letters of inquiry
to President Frost, and being rep-
resented on the Board of Trustees by
his oldtime friend, the Hon. Addison
Ballard. Thousands of mountain
homes have reason already to bless the
name of D. K. Pearsons.

HON. ADDISON BALLARD.

Mr. Ballard's grandfather was a
slave-holder in Virginia. Like many
others, he saw the wrong of that in-
stitution, and moved to Ohio, taking
his slaves with him and setting them
free.

Mr. Ballard himself was
brought up as a member of the So-
ciety of Friends, with which he is still
in a way connected, though he is a
prominent member of the First Pres-
byterian Church of Chicago. He
went to that city many years ago, and
was associated with Dr. Pearsons in
many great transactions in lumber
and land. He has held promi-
nent offices in connection with the
city and has been of the highest ser-
vice because of his strict integrity in
the management of city affairs, his
good judgment in the planning of
county buildings, and the carrying
out of improvements in the city. Mr.
Ballard and his wife have made sev-
eral visits to Berea, and it is very
fitting that he should have the first
part in the celebration on Saturday,
when he will remove the first shovel-
ful of earth for the trench on the
College campus which is to contain
the pipes bringing water from the
mountain springs.

Mr. Ballard has assisted in the
purchase of our mountain land, and
gave the new roof to the Tabernacle
a few years ago.

In personal appearance Mr. Bal-
lard has frequently been said to
resemble Abraham Lincoln. He is a
man whom every student in Berea
will love to honor.

REV. WM. E. BARTON, D.D.

Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D. D., grad-
uated from Berea in 1885. His five-
minute commencement speech was so
"taking" that it was copied in the
newspapers and published both east
and west, north and south. During
his college course, and afterwards, he
taught in various places in the moun-
tains of Kentucky and Tennessee,
and for a time was pastor of a church.
Completing his theological education
at Oberlin, he had two successful
pastorates in Ohio, and was then called
to Boston. His public addresses,
and the numerous and important
books which he has written, have
given him a national reputation. It
is a bright day for the Berea students
when he pays us a visit.

Cannot Afford To Lose

HAVE you deeds, mort-
gages, insurance poli-
cies, or other papers
that you do not care to lose?
If so we advise you to rent
one of our safe deposit boxes
in our fire proof vault.
These safes will take care
of your papers, jewelry and
etc. The Safe costs you
only two dollars a year.
Come in and see them.

THE

BEREA BANKING COMPANY.

J. J. MOORE, President.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

Cut Flowers,

Designs and

Blooming Plants.

You may have the best goods and cheapest bargains in
the county, but if no one ever heard of your store or
your bargains what would your brains and hard work
amount to? The newspaper is the best means of putting
your name before the public. Among the top-notchers
as result bringers is found THE CITIZEN.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more
pieces of new
FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can
supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, ITS GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines,
\$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-66.

This Week

is a special one with us,
because the beginning
of a new school year
means the finding of
many new friends.

In anticipation of a
pleasant year's trade we
call your attention to
our especially attractive
bargains in

**Ladies' Hose and Vests,
Our large opening in
fall and winter hats,
Ribbons in College
colors, Handkerchiefs,
etc., and other things
feminine.**

Mrs. Bettie Mason,
Main St., Berea, Ky.

East End Drug Co.

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS AND
MEDICINES.

See our 5c. and 10c. counter

—A WONDER OF GLASS—
WORK.

Come and look at the nicest
line of QUEEN'S WARE
ever in Berea.

We also carry a nice line of
FRESH GROCERIES and
STAPLE ARTICLES at the
lowest prices.

CALL AND SEE US.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
H. C. WOOLF, Prop.



OUR SERIAL

DR. GOODCHEER'S REMEDY.

Feel all out of kilter, do you?
Nothing goes to suit you, quite?
Wish some sort of dark and clouded,
Though the day is fair and bright?
Eyes affected—fall to notice
Beauty spread on every hand?
Hearing so impaired you're missing
Songs of praise, sweet and grand?

No, your case is not uncommon—
'Tis a popular distress:
Though 'tis not at all contagious,
Thousands have it, more or less;
But it yields to simple treatment,
And is easy, quite, to cure;
If you follow my directions
Convalescence, quick, is sure.

Take a bit of cheerful thinking.
Add a portion of content.
And, with both, let glad endeavor,
Mixed with earnestness, be bent;
Those, with care and skill compounded,
Will produce a magic oil.
That is bound to cure, if taken
With a lot of honest toil.

If your heart is dull and heavy,
If your hope is pale with doubt,
Try this wonderful Oil of Promise,
For 'twill drive the evil out.
Who will mix it? Not the druggist
From the bottles on his shelf;
The ingredients required
You must find within yourself.

—Success.



A Real Daughter of the Revolution

By CAROLINE GEBHARDT.

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CHAPTER XV. A JOURNEY.

A year had passed, and had brought to Jane much sadness, for her father's death had occurred in the spring.

Her stepmother, worn out by nursing Mr. Ellery through his long illness and by the later cares of the estate, had broken down, and was only just recovering from a fever when word came that Edward had been severely wounded in a skirmish with Lafayette's army in Virginia and was lying, it was feared, at the point of death in Portsmouth. It was Bessemer who wrote, and he urged that Jane and her stepmother set out at once for the young soldier's bedside. It was impossible for Mrs. Ellery to go, but Jane prepared immediately for the journey, upon which her aunt determined to accompany her.

Soon after they entered Virginia they learned that the British forces had abandoned Portsmouth and proceeded to Yorktown; hence it was towards the latter place they directed their course; but, carried out of their correct route, they found themselves in the midst of Gen. Lafayette's army. This might have been somewhat embarrassing had not a colonel of one of the Continental regiments proved a cousin of Mrs. Ellery's and vouched for that lady's loyalty and Miss Ellery's discretion. It was well towards the afternoon before they could set out again upon their journey. Dark had fallen when they reached the town where they were to stop for the night, and with the dusk had come a heavy rain.

The inn at which they took refuge was a ramshackle affair. Mrs. Ellery went early to bed, and after an hour Jane followed her aunt's example, though her vigorous youth rebelled against the too early bedtime and she lay awake, half worrying about her brother, half wondering what reception they would meet with in Yorktown, when there was an entrance into the room back of hers, against whose partition wall her bed was placed.

There were three voices audible. One she recognized as the innkeeper's; the other two were unfamiliar and more cultured. She gathered that they belonged to a couple of British officers who had stopped at the inn for supper. They spoke of the heavy storm without, and ordered their host to have a fire built that they might dry their drenched garments. Soon she heard him laying it, and presently it began to crackle and roar.

When the fire was well started the host went out. Finally, supper was brought in and there was a merry clatter of dishes. The officers bade the servant who brought it leave them, and then one of them commenced to fret about the heat from the fire. As a result, they moved the table up close to the fireplace as they could get it. This brought it just on the other side of Jane's bed.

They began to talk in low tones, but the girl, after the first pleasurable interest in their entrance had died away, occupied her thoughts with other matters and soon dozed. It was the name of Bessemer which startled her from her light slumber, and involuntarily her ears were on the alert. Then followed some quick, low words which gave her an inkling of what was in the wind. A night attack upon Lafayette's army!

What was she doing—lying there listening—sneaking? Had she fallen so low as that? Was it not her duty to make some movement which should betray her presence to those near, should apprise them that they were being overheard? Yes, clearly it was her duty. She, an Ellery, had been bred to know that. Yet she made no movement. They began to boast to each other, always in their subdued voices, that the annihilation

of Lafayette's army would mean the crushing of the American cause. It was too weak to stand such a blow as that. The French would be affrighted; there would be no more of their aid forthcoming, and witaout it where would Mr. Washington be? On his knees before King George.

They finished their supper and arose from the table. Jane could hear them tramping about the room, moving chairs and buckling belts, evidently preparing for departure. She had gathered that they were to ride eastward and join Bessemer to report the result of their reconnaissance. The attack was to be made that night. The door opened and closed. They were gone.

She arose, lighted her candle, and looked at her watch. A quarter of eight. Slowly she dressed. Mrs. Ellery's snore was plainly audible from the next room. She opened her door and peered into the hall. It was deserted. A torch over the stairway and another at the farther end were its only lights. She walked to the head of the stairs and began the descent. They ended in a corridor below. She passed along this to the rear of the house. The way was dark, but she had been over it before, for the carriage had driven through the inn-yard to the stable and she and her aunt had alighted there, entering by the back way.

She gathered her skirts about her and went down the corridor steps. The stable was only a short distance from the house. One of its double doors stood open. A lantern hung within. She made her way to the traveling-carriage and took from under the back seat a hooded cloak, which she threw about her. Then she took a look at her horses, like the southern woman she was. There were the carriage-horses—strong, sturdy, a little overfed, turning calm, questioning eyes upon her. There was her aunt's Black Nan, once the fastest horse in all the country round, but grown too old. There was her own Beetle, sleek coated, fiery eyed, long limbed, turning a knowing gaze upon her. Upon the nails close to hand were neatly placed his accoutrements.

She took down the saddle and bridle and the other paraphernalia. No one knew better than Jane how to saddle



THE RIDING BACK WAS HARDER THAN THE COMING.

a horse, nor would it be the first time she had ridden sideways on a man's saddle. It was easy to summon back tom-boy tricks.

The wind shook the stable, rattled the windows, knocked impatiently at the closed half of the door, fluttered the straw in the forward stalls, flickered the lantern's light. Out into the wind and sputtering rain went Jane and the horse. She had led him through the stable-yard, out through the carelessly open gate. It was good weather to be in the house, not weather to tempt idle loungers out doors.

It was a most unseemly thing for a young woman, unattended, to dash up at half-after twelve o'clock at night to a sentry guarding the outpost of a camp, and demand to be taken to his commanding general; or, if not to Gen. Lafayette himself, then to Col. Jocelyn, of the Continental forces. When at last she was face to face with Col. Jocelyn, he listened gravely to what she had to say and hastened to headquarters. The sleeping camp was hurried into wakefulness. Her tale was believed.

Col. Jocelyn urged her to allow him to send an escort back with her, but Jane declined. Yet the riding back was harder than the coming. She and Beetle had no enthusiasm to sustain them. The horse's head was not turned homeward; her mission was accomplished, and the reaction had set in. What would Edward, what would Bessemer, say if they knew what she had done? They would look upon her as a traitor.

Yet, did she regret what she had done? From her aunt's standpoint, from the standpoint of any of her kinspeople but Edward, had she not the right to rejoice if she had indeed saved the American army? She recalled Col. Jocelyn's words, that there was no calculating the service she had rendered her country in saving the army from such an attack. Her country? Yes, it was her country.

Off in the distance a panther had set up an insidious, persistent cry. For awhile it was the only sound which broke through the pouring rain and sobbing wind; but presently there came another sound, a heavy sound that shook the ground. The British were approaching. She drew in among some trees and, dismounting, hid her hand upon Beetle's bridle. The sound came closer. The front ranks were up to her now. There was a clanking of spurs, the

creaking of damp saddles; a low-spoken word of caution or command. They were passing. And still they came, on and on and on; until at length the rear-guard had gone by, the last straggler had disappeared. Then she mounted again her clumsy man's saddle.

CHAPTER XVI. YORKTOWN.

It was gray dawn when she rode into the inn stable-yard, but there was no stir about the premises, and she found the stable-door open, as she had left it. While she was putting up her horse and slipping back to her room the British were returning from their fruitless attack. That afternoon, when Bessemer rode out from among the trenches and redoubts of Yorktown to welcome her and her aunt to the fortified town, he little suspected that it was this girl who had compassed his defeat.

The Ellerys found Edward quite as ill as Bessemer's letter had led them to suppose, and for the next few weeks their hands were full with nursing him. When they arrived the town wore an air of careless ease. Young officers in gay uniforms swaggered through its street, their talk loud boasts of what would be done when reinforcements from Sir Henry Clinton arrived or when the British fleet came; but gradually all this changed. One day hope ran high; the British fleet had been sighted; it was coming; the next, there was the bottomless pit of despair. The fleet was De Grasse's.

Next came information of Washington's arrival; then news that the French and American forces were marching forward from Williamsburg. On the twenty-eighth the town was thrown into a panic. The front column of the approaching armies had been sighted. Orderlies dashed hither and thither; the lines of soldiery were put in motion; the manning of the works was strengthened. The besiegers came; the British abandoned their outer works and huddled within the intrenchments; the siege had begun.

During all the worry and excitement of these troublous times Bessemer did not neglect Jane nor fail to look after her comfort as well as he could. It was no secret among those high enough up to know that, had Cornwallis followed the advice of his colonel of dragoons, he would have made a bold dash out of Yorktown ere the allied forces had a chance to pen him up. Even now Bessemer begged his commander to make the attempt, and so far prevailed as to win from him permission to make the first essay.

Returning from the conference with his chief, he stopped to see Jane and took her into his confidence sufficiently to tell her something of the enterprise he had on foot.

"If we succeed, sweetheart," he said, "if we get out of this hole where we are held like mice in a trap, then we shall be able to soon turn the tables upon these allies and bring the war to a speedy close; then I shall, shall I not, claim the fulfillment of your promise and carry you back to England with me as my wife."

"Col. Bessemer," said Jane, who tried more than once to interrupt him, "I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me this afternoon, but I feel that I have been most remiss in receiving it without first acquainting you with something which, when you learn of it, may cause you no longer to desire me for your wife."

Bessemer leaned forward. "You mean—" he said.

Then, with voice which faltered not a little under the growing anger in his eyes, she acquainted him with her ride to warn Lafayette's army, Bessemer's brow darkened; his lips compressed. Pushing back his chair, he walked to the window. "And so," he said, turning to her at last, "you thought to serve a double purpose by your treachery? To save the partisans of your lover, and to forge a means of making me repent the wish to make you my wife? You have miscalculated in the last. You shall marry me. Had I time, did not other matters press, we would be wedded to-night; but as it is, the delay will not be for long, and I will take care that my wife shall be loyal."

He strode from the room. Jane sat for a moment, trembling under the lash of his anger and not less under the misconception he had put upon the motive of her confession; then she moved towards the window. It looked out upon an October sunset. To the north and west a crimson curtain had been dropped, and against this curtain was clearly the figure of Col. Bessemer as he rode towards the river.

A heavy fog had wrapped the little town and its environs in a chill embrace when, next morning, the British rode out from their quarters. It was not yet four o'clock, and the sun had not thought of rising; nor was there a streak of dawn. The troops rode silently, for their mission must be performed quietly or not at all. It was, in truth, to capture some new batteries on the French side which had only been completed the day before and were supposed to be poorly guarded. If the effort were successful, it was proposed to throw the whole weight of the British army against the weakened point and cut through a road of escape.

Bessemer and his legion were in the lead, for it was his plan and he was to take the brunt of its execution. He and his men went forward gallantly; they swarmed upon the batteries; they captured them—but ere the rest of the British force could come up, the alarm had been sounded along the French and American lines; guards rushed to the relief of the assailed point, and the British were driven back, leaving their dead and wounded strewn along the batteries;

leaving there too the body of their leader.

It was the last attempt of the British save one to escape from the toils which held them, and when that last effort had been made and foiled, it was little wonder that Lord Cornwallis gave up in despair, nor that he should send proposals for surrender to Mr. Washington.

The day of the surrender dawned fair, but Jane refused to go with her triumphant aunt to see the spectacle. She felt that it was a small enough act of loyalty towards both the dead Bessemer and the living Edward to remain away from a scene that would have been so humiliating to both had they been present to witness it.

But Aunt Susannah was deterred by no such scruples, and, arrayed in all the finery she could muster, with her head held very high, she set forth to view the pageant.

The spectacle was well worth coming miles to see, and many had so come. There was a surprising concourse of onlookers considering the smallness of the town, the poor facilities for travel between the place of surrender and the surrounding country, as well as the haste with which the whole affair had been arranged.

Upon the left stretched the long line of French troops; upon the right, the even longer line of Americans with Washington, the one splendid figure, upon his white charger at their head. The appearance of the triumphant armies was shabby. The uniforms showed the hard work of the siege; the mud-stains of the trenches; the powder burns; the mid-dew patches woven by foggy nights and hot days. Of the Americans, many were threadbare, and not a few in tatters.

Between these faded columns came the British in their bright new clothes which Cornwallis had that morning, in a final spurt of lavishness, ordered issued; but if their gear was bright their faces were in contrast. With sullen countenances, downcast eyes, and leaden tread they marched down the long, wide aisles that had been left for them, their colors eased and their drums beating sardonically that appropriate tune, "The World is Turned Upside Down."

It was after the ceremonies were over that Mrs. Ellery and Godfrey met, for young Worthington, it seemed, was a captain of infantry in Gen. Washington's army, and his had been one of the very companies that engaged in the defeat of Bessemer on the foggy morning so fatal to that warrior. Nothing would do but Aunt Susannah must carry him back in triumph with her to the house where she and Jane and Edward were quartered, and on the way Mrs. Ellery's tongue was not idle.

As they entered the doorway of the house Jane was just descending the stairs, on her way to the dining-room for some food for Edward. At sight of Godfrey the color—considerably dimmed by events of the past months—deserted her cheeks, and she laid her hand upon the balustrade for support. It was surprising how so sizable a woman as Aunt Susannah could melt away so quickly. But disappear she did, and Worthington and Jane were left the only occupants of the hall.

"Jane," he came swiftly towards her, "Jane, your aunt has just told me what you have done, what you were to do for my sake, of sacrifice you had made and were to make to save my life. My God, to think that you could have sacrificed yourself thus for me, and that I, fool poltroon, should have misread you, should have—Jane, can you not give the words I spoke at your father's house the last night we were together? Can you, perhaps, still care a little for a man so dull that he could not read your too generous heart aright, and must needs have it interpreted for him by others? Tell me, Jane, can you care for such a one?"

The gay strains of a martial band passing the house drifted in from the street as he bent his head to receive his answer.

THE END.

Real Doctoring.

"Doc" Judson had never taken so much as a single course in medical study, but he was in greater demand than the regular practitioner of Crewville, who had a degree and framed "diploma" in his office.

"I'd rather trust to Bill Judson's doctoring than any that's learned out of medicine books," said old lady Simmons.

When pressed for a reason for this preference, the old lady had one un-failing answer.

"When Doc was away one time I was took with rheumatism in my side, an' I had to let daughter Jane send for the diploma doctor. He give me medicine an' said the rheumatism would give way to 'em. It did give way leetle by leetle, an' finally wore off, leaving me weak as a rag."

"Well, now, when I have one of those spells an' Doc Judson tends me, he comes in, gives one look at me, mixes up a glass of his herb stuff, an' in less'n 12 hours he has that rheumatism hissing all over me from head to foot, departing in a half dozen directions, an' no chance for my mind to dwell on any one spot, an' say, 'It's the worst thar.' That's what I call doctoring!" —Vouth's Companion.

Painless Dentistry.

"Did you go to the dentist's, Paul?"

"Yes, uncle."

"Did you cry?"

"No, uncle."

"That was a good boy! I'll give you five groshens for being so brave. Did it hurt you much?"

"No, not at all."

"Why, how was that?"

"O, the dentist was not at home." —Dorfbarber.



AGRICULTURAL HINTS

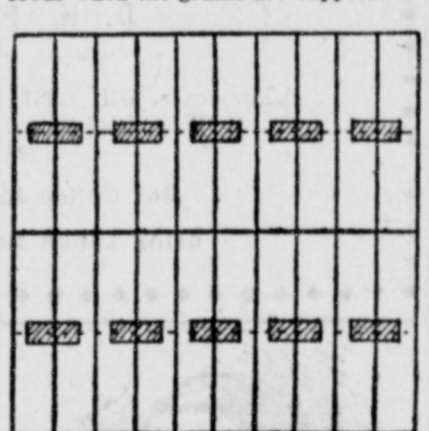
ADVICE FOR A BEGINNER.

Everything in the Poultry Business Depends on Getting a Successful Start.

"I am starting a poultry business here and I have sufficient ground to raise all my feed (excepting fresh meat), and wish some suggestions as to what is best to raise. I have corn, oats, Kaffir corn, sweet corn and sorghum planted; I have 20 acres of tillable land. Also, how many hens per rooster for breeding purposes give best results? Also, how much fresh meat per 100 fowls, and how often should it be fed? How shall I divide my running yards? Also, would it be advisable to place house and running yards in an old orchard?"

To the above inquirer Mr. L. E. Keyser replies in the Ohio Farmer as follows:

You have a sufficient variety of foods when the grains are supplemented



POULTRY HOUSE AND YARD.

ed with meat and green food. Wheat and buckwheat are superior to sweet corn and sorghum, if as easily grown. Cabbage, mangel-wurzels, etc., should be grown for green food in winter. I prefer mangels, as they are less difficult to handle and store. A ration composed of a mixture of the grains named, with green food and meat, should be divided about as follows: Whole and ground grain, 55 per cent; green food, 30 per cent; animal food, 15 per cent. It is best to feed meat every day, giving about four and one-half pounds to each 100 fowls. If you can secure fresh bones from the butcher and have a bone cutter, this is probably the best meat supply. If bones are difficult to secure, feed a good grade of beef scraps.

The number of females to one male varies with the different breeds. For the lighter and more active breeds, such as Leghorns, 20; Plymouth Rocks, 15 to 20; Brahmas, 10 or 12 are safe numbers.

In locating a poultry plant it is a great advantage to have the houses all face the south or southeast. House room 12x14 is sufficient for 25 fowls, and the yards 24x100 feet are also about right for this number. Your plan is good if the houses all face the south. The runs may extend from the north side if desired. An old orchard is an ideal place for locating a poultry plant, and is especially valuable as a run for growing stock. Another excellent plan is to have houses in the middle of the runs, making them 50 feet deep on each side of house.

The accompanying plan is a good one. Houses are 10x32 feet, divided into two pens each 10x16, holding 25 fowls each. Yards, 22x50; two to each pen; one in front and one in rear of house. The hens can be allowed to occupy both yards, or may be confined to one yard while a forage crop is growing in the other. Portable fence may be moved from one side to the other, thus saving half the cost of fence and leaving the ground on one side of the houses clear for cultivation. The houses all face the south. This plan may be extended to accommodate any number of fowls.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS.

Disinfectants are better than disease. A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

Wooden floors close to the ground attract the damp from the earth, and are always moist.

The dust heap aids materially to cleanse the feathers and skin from vermin and impurities.

The eggs from hens by themselves will keep good three times as long as those that are fertile.

Sell off the surplus cockerels and do not retain the late-hatched pullets, as they will not lay until spring.

In feeding fowls at any time, whether in confinement or not, give only so much as they will eat up clean.—American Tribune.

More Yard Room for Hens.

Where fowls are kept yarded they do not often have the amount of yard room that should be given them. On our farms restrictions of this kind are not necessary, as land is worth too small a price to make it necessary to lessen the amount the fowls should have. The small amount allotted to the poultry is often due to the cost of fencing. But the larger the yard the less the cost of fencing. If no top rail is used, four feet will be found high enough for a wire fence, if the yard is of good size. The smaller the yard the higher will the fence have to be, as the smaller the yard the more strenuously will the fowls try to get out of it.—Farmers' Review.

TIME FOR WEANING COLTS.

How to Bring the Foals Through a Serious Period of Existence with Perfect Success.

The season for weaning foals is at hand and it is time to make preparation therefor, if such preparation has not already been made. The colt should be taught to eat grain and be fed regularly so that it will learn to depend upon the feed rather than upon its mother's milk. Under such conditions there will be much less fuss on the part of both mare and colt when the latter is finally removed, and the change will have less effect upon the growth and condition of the colt, as it is extended over a long period and effected gradually, says the Prairie Farmer.

It will be well, too, to have the colt halter-broken before it is taken away from its mother. At no time can it be more readily taught to stand tied or to lead than when by the side of the dam. Even if the colt is to run loose in a shed or box during the winters until it is old enough to work, the halter-breaking at this time should not be neglected. The colt will never forget it and when ready to go into harness will be much more tractable because of the early lessons.

Again, it is often necessary to handle the colts during their growing period for the purpose of trimming the feet or dressing wounds that have been accidentally inflicted and in such cases it is a very great advantage to have them well halter-broken.

The colt should be liberally fed on nourishing, growing food during its first winter, as its development the first year determines largely the kind of a horse it will make. After the first year it will get along very well on coarser and cheaper feed than some other kinds of stock, but it should have of the best during the first year.

While it should have a liberal grain ration the colt should not be fed too much corn. Muscle and bone making feeds such as oats and bran are better suited to its needs. A mixture of corn, oats and bran make an excellent grain ration for the colt. With good clover or alfalfa hay for roughage, the bran may be dispensed with, and a larger proportion of corn used with satisfactory results.

HORSES THRIVE ON SILAGE

But, Says an Indiana Man, It Must Be Fed Judiciously and with Some Care.

When silage was first introduced many cases of sickness in horses were reported, and it was then thought silage was not suited for horses; under proper care, however, good silage is a safe and valuable food for horses. When beginning to feed silage, allow the animal to become accustomed to the food by degrees, as this is as important as when changing from old to new corn or from hay to grass. At the first feed give a small amount, and increase gradually as the animal's appetite and condition of bowels may indicate. Silage makes a good roughage for horses when used in connection with hay or stover and grain. Silage is also a good feed for hogs and has been found to be economical to use in conjunction with corn as a maintenance ration, but not so if used alone. All good silage contains a large amount of corn and if a large ration of corn is given besides, it often proves dangerous and gives bowel trouble. Hogs fed from 25 to 35 pounds of silage and 14 to 21 pounds of corn on the cob per week can be kept in good condition through the severe winter. By using silage the feeder saves one-third in the cost of feed. Silage is considered a cheap maintenance ration for carrying brood sows over winter, and not for fattening.—Agricultural Epitomist.

CONVENIENT HOG TROUGH.

Arrangement That Is Handy Because It Can Be Cleaned Without the Pigs Interfering.

Make a common V shaped trough of heavy solid lumber. Make a swing gate of 2x4 timber and one inch boards.

Take 2 1/4 inch boards 12 inches wide by 4 feet long and bore 2 inch holes in 3 inches from ends. Hang the gate by nailing boards to each end of trough.

Attach a latch so that the gate can be held on either side of trough. Place the trough in hog lot fence. When you go to feed, push the gate from you and latch it. Clean out the trough and put in the feed. Now pull the gate to you so hogs can eat. This arrangement is handy, for the trough can be cleaned or feed mixed without hogs interfering.—C. B. Robinson.

Windmill Made at Home. It may be built by setting an upright post, supporting an upright shaft, having a hub on top, carrying three horizontal arms, to each of which are hinged light rectangular frames, covered with heavy muslin or light canvas, regulated to swing in one direction only, from horizontal to perpendicular. The sails are carried with wind at right angles to it, and return edgewise against the wind. The post may lean two feet at the top, so as to shorten the connection of the upper box with it. The lower bearing may be in a post set even with the ground, under the upper bearing. The pulley, four feet in diameter, secured near the bottom of the shaft, may have a smooth, true groove for rope band burned into its circumference by a crowbar, its one end resting in a hole in a post, the other in hand, while the middle, in contact with the wheel, is red hot.—Albert Daily, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

A Tale With a Moral

Oh, Clarence, dear," cried Mrs. Rat, "What have you found to eat?"

"I'm sure it must be something nice," And know it must be sweet."

But Mr. Rat just gruffly said, "You're right, it can't be beat!"

And never offered Mrs. Rat A mouthful of the treat.

He ate away the livelong day And far into the night, His better half she wept and begged For just a little bite, But Mr. Rat ate on until The bag was empty quite. Now comes the sequel, and I think It really serves him right.



"WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND TO EAT?"

The next day he commenced to grow And get both tall and fat. By noon he was at least the size Of any ordinary cat. At dinner time poor Clarence lay Quite sick upon the mat. His size more like an elephant Than that of any rat.

Now, sweet, forgiving Mrs. Rat, So worried did she feel, She sought the paper bag from which He ate his hearty meal. "The Magic Fertilizer!" she Saw printed on the seal And put her little brain to work With courage and with zeal.

She found a bag of alum, and A lot she did apply, And soon was well rewarded, for While watching by and by She saw him shrink to normal size, And, with a little sigh, She gently murmured in his ear, "I'm glad you didn't die."

MORAL:

If some new food you chance to find, First try it on your neighbor; It's apt to save you suffering And others thought and labor. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

ABOUT GIRLS.

CHAPTER I.—THE GIRL AND THE ORGAN.

Most people like music naturally. It is probable that girls have better taste in music, however, than boys. The boy enjoys a jews-harp or a horse-fiddle—anything that makes a noise—while a girl desires something better.

Not only the girl enjoys music, however, but the rest of us enjoy having our girls trained so as to entertain us with good music. Every father and mother is proud to have a daughter who knows something about this pleasant art.

The best musical training a girl can get is on the cabinet organ. Not every home can have a piano, and the piano is a less pleasant instrument in many cases in either the home or the schoolroom; but the cabinet organ is an instrument to give delight everywhere. It blends with the voice, it keeps up the music in school or Sunday-school, and it is so attractive that any girl who has an organ and a start in music will go on and use it continually for her own enjoyment and the enjoyment of her friends.

The real difficulty is in getting the start in music. And here Berea College has made the best possible provision. A girl who is attending school at Berea can take two lessons a week on the cabinet organ for an entire term, for \$5. Besides this she pays \$2 for the use of the organ to practice upon daily, and \$.50 for the use of a large music library. It is really wonderful how much progress was made by girls who took organ last year. These prices are less than half what is charged in other places. Several girls who have had only a few terms have returned to their homes and been able to give lessons, by which they earned more than their music cost.

CHAPTER II.—THE GIRL AND THE SCHOOL.

A great mistake has been made for many years by people who suppose that girls do not need an education. Many a man has failed to get on as well as he might with his family be-

cause his wife did not have the chance for education and his daughters were not encouraged to improve their minds.

The fact is, our "women-folks" contribute fully as much to the happiness and success of any family as the men. It is the women who are to train the little children; it is the women who care for us in sickness; it is the women who are to make the home attractive so that the young people will find their happiness there instead of going off for a good time in some forbidden and dangerous place.

How much is it worth for a family to have a girl who knows how to calculate expenses? For example, one who can tell how much money can be brought in by the sale of eggs and feathers, and who can tell how much it will cost to provide clothing and groceries for the household. A wild, untrained girl wastes money if she has it, and even if she has no money she wastes the materials in her father's house.

Some people wonder how it is that a school improves girls, but everybody who has watched the girls who have spent a few terms at Berea remembers what they were like when they came, and notices what they are like when they return, can see that in some way the school has made a great improvement in them.

And here is another thing which every girl and every parent of a girl should think about: a girl ought to have some ambition, some purpose in life, something she is aiming to do. The first thing should be to learn all that can be learned in the public school near her home. Any girl who half tries and has decent brains will accomplish this before she is fifteen. Her next ambition should be to spend some time in school away from home. It takes a little resolution to get away from home, but every girl comes back loving her home more. And in a good school she gathers new ideas and has her own thoughts stirred up, and just grows in her own mind and ability so that she will be twice the woman she ever would have been without the school.

The Farm

SILAS CREEVER MASON, Editor

Farm Notes

Baryard manure not only supplies food for plants, but it enables the soil to retain more moisture. This is often a very important quality, and is never estimated by the chemist in comparing it with commercial fertilizer. It also seems that, while keeping the surface soil more moist, to also decrease the water deeper down, thus making the best possible condition for plant growth. Of course when rough manure is plowed under the first effect is to dry out the surface, but this does not last long. When it is once thoroughly wet and settled this effect disappears. The first food of well-manured land may hold 18 to 20 tons more of water per acre than the same soil unmanured.

The dairyman who does not test every cow in his herd, and inform himself regarding her value as a milk and butter producer works in the dark and is unable to determine which of the cows gives a profit. There is no implement more serviceable in dairy management than the scales. When all food is weighed for each animal, and also the milk and butter, not only for a day or a week, but for a year, the unprofitable cows will be disposed of and better ones take their place. Daily tests of the animals will lead to improvement every year.

Just as soon as the frost kills the grass and weeds and they become dry burn the ground over that is occupied by them. By this method the ground will be made clean and many seeds will be destroyed. The strawberry bed is improved by being burned over after the ground freezes.

In some respects American farmers might take a lesson from those of the Jersey Islands, in the English Channel. On one farm of say 40 acres a man expects to keep 30 cows, a large herd of swine, and employs five or six men. The climate is very favorable for fodder crops, but a part of the success of the channel island farming is owing to the excellent stock kept and the care taken in saving manure and tilling the land.

Good for Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives instant relief in all cases of Cough, Croup and LaGrippe because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure life giving and life sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. Sold by East End Drug Co.

MUST GO TO PRISON

United States Court of Appeals Affirms the Verdict of the Lower Court.

DOLAN-GARRETT-BARRETT CASE.

They Were Found Guilty of Aiding and Abetting in Securing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

The Sentence of a Fine of \$1,000 Each and Five Years' Imprisonment at Hard Labor Was Affirmed.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 18.—The United States court of appeals, composed of Judge Vandeventer, presiding, and Judge Hook and Judge Amidon, of the United States district court, Monday handed down an opinion affirming the verdict of the United States district court in St. Louis, in finding John P. Dolan, Frank Garrett and Thomas E. Barrett guilty of aiding and abetting in 1902 in securing fraudulent naturalization papers for a number of Italians. The sentence of a fine of \$1,000 each and five years' imprisonment at hard labor was also affirmed.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Thomas E. Barrett, former marshal of the St. Louis court of appeals; John P. Dolan, former chairman of the democratic city central committee, and Policeman Frank Garrett, whose sentence was confirmed Monday by the United States court of appeals at St. Paul, were convicted November 15 last of aiding and abetting fraudulent naturalization. The United States circuit court, in which they were convicted, sentenced each to five years' imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary.

During the course of an investigation 18 months ago the federal authorities learned that aliens coming to St. Louis are not entitled to citizenship had been naturalized by wholesale; that not only did these applicants often fail to appear at court, but that they were handed the necessary papers at their homes. A number of arrests followed these disclosures and among those caught were Nathan Levin, president of the Hebrew Jefferson club, and John Barbaglia. Levin is now serving a five year sentence in the Missouri penitentiary. Barbaglia received a similar sentence, but after he had been confined in the penitentiary three months he decided to turn state's evidence and reveal the identity of the "men higher up" who had prompted him to dispose of bogus naturalization papers to aliens for the purpose of enlisting them as voters. Later he was pardoned by President Roosevelt. It developed at the trial of Barrett, Garrett and Dolan that hundreds of naturalization papers were distributed to the residents of "Dago Hill."

One large batch in particular was delivered at Barbaglia's house one night, just before election, in 1902, by Policeman Frank Garrett.

Garrett, it was shown, had received the spurious certificates which Dolan, who previously had conferred with Barbaglia regarding the matter, had secured.

Further, the testimony revealed that blank certificates were taken from the office of John Murphy, clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals, and an examination of these established the fact that the signature of the clerk was forged by Marshal Barrett.

BARLEY GROWING.

Chemistry Bureau of Department of Agriculture Making Investigations.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture has begun an elaborate investigation of barley growing with special attention to its use for brewing purposes. Dr. Robert Wacht, of Chicago, is associated with the department in this work and is collecting samples and field data and will conduct the actual brewing experiments. The object is to ascertain what localities are the best for growing barley for brewing purposes.

SMALLPOX ON BOARD.

Transport Logan Placed in Quarantine at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The transport Logan, which has arrived from Manila, is in quarantine owing to the appearance of a case of smallpox during the voyage.

The vessel brought 160 cabin passengers, including several army officers and 950 returning troops, 25 military prisoners and six insane prisoners.

Grant-Macy Wedding.

New York, Oct. 18.—Miss Miriam Grant, daughter of U. S. Grant, of San Diego, Cal., and granddaughter of the late President U. S. Grant, was married in Grace church Monday to Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy, U. S. N.

Temporary Purchasing Agent.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The president has designated Deputy Auditor Brown for the navy department to conduct the office of purchasing agent of the post office department during the absence of W. E. Cochran.

Site For Senate Office Building.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The commission appointed to appraise the property condemned for a site for the office building for the United States senate Monday made its report, the award aggregating \$746,111.

CALLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Representative of the King of Belgium Meets the President.

Washington, Oct. 18.—At the request of the king of Belgium, Col. Henry L. Kowalsky, of the San Francisco bar, and a personal friend of King Leopold, called at the white house Monday by appointment and presented the reply of the federation for the benefit of Belgian interests abroad to attacks made on the government of the Congo Free State. Col. Kowalsky presented to the president an autograph picture of King Leopold framed in silver. In the course of an extended audience with the president Col. Kowalsky said:

"Interested Britishers are endeavoring, under the guise of benefactors of the Congo natives, to open the question of sovereignty over these regions by calling a conference of the powers at which, it is hoped by the Britishers, England may establish the contention that Belgium is impotent to maintain an effective government in the Congo."

ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED.

Negro Killed and Joe Wolcott Shot Through Right Hand.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Nelson C. Hall, colored, was killed, and Joe Wolcott, the colored pugilist, was shot through the right hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Wolcott early Tuesday. The accident occurred in the ante room of Union Park hall, on Washington street, south end, where a dance was in progress. Wolcott was placed under arrest and later removed to the city hospital. It is believed that Wolcott will never be able to fight again.

Wolcott said that he was exhibiting a magazine revolver of large caliber to Hall when, from some unknown cause, it was discharged. The bullet passed through Wolcott's hand and then pierced Hall's heart, killing him instantly.

ALLEGED TOBACCO TRUST.

Judge Clarke Delivers a Vigorous Charge to the Grand Jury.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Federal Judge C. D. Clarke delivered a vigorous charge to the grand jury here in which he called especial attention to the alleged tobacco trust, which has been brought into special prominence in this section by the efforts of Congressman Gaines to secure federal intervention against its operation. Judge Clarke said that complaint had been made that this trust had fixed the price at which growers must sell tobacco or remain farmers without a market.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

Miners in the Kanawha Mining District May Go Out.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 18.—A strike is threatened in the Kanawha mining district that would affect many operators and miners. Operators posted notices saying: "Those having authority to employ men at this mine will make no distinction between union and non-union men." The officials of the United Mine Workers objected to this and at a meeting of all the miners they advised a strike at all mines where the notice was not taken down.

THE WAR MUST GO ON.

There is Absolutely No Opportunity For Intervention.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in a conversation with a correspondent Monday night, reiterated with great emphasis what he has already had occasion to say several times regarding the intervention by the powers to conclude the war: "There is," he said, "absolutely no opportunity for intervention to stop the war. Russia proposes to prosecute the war to the end and all offers of peace at this time must be rejected."

ORGANIZATION URGED.

Meeting of Commissioners of Agriculture of Southern States.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—At a meeting, adjourned from Baton Rouge, La., of the commissioners of agriculture of the southern states, held Monday on the World's fair grounds, a resolution was adopted urging the organization of a national association of commissioners of agriculture.

Motorman Killed.

New York, Oct. 18.—One man was killed and numerous persons narrowly escaped serious injury in a collision on the Third Avenue elevated line Monday night. The dead man is Irving Lanphere, motorman on one of the trains.

Killed His Wife and a Policeman. Brookline, Mass., Oct. 18.—Crazed, the police say, by drink, Harry Bowles, a town laborer, Monday night shot and killed his wife at their home and a few moments later killed Policeman Joseph MacMurray, who attempted his arrest.

Two Killed and Two Wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18.—In a battle on Mosby street between three police officers and a Negro fugitive, Policeman Robert Jamieson and John Pap were killed and Police Capt. O. H. Perry and John Moncreith were injured.

Move to Enjoin Sympathy Strike.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—It was intimated Monday that certain industries are preparing to enjoin the Engineers' union and other labor organizations from engaging in a sympathy strike to help the coal drivers.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

An Amendment to the Canon on Marriage and Divorce Was Adopted By It.

THE ACTION WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

The Episcopal House of Deputies on Friday Last Rejected Practically Same Amendment.

A Conference of Committees Representing the Bishops and Deputies Will Be Held to Consider the Disagreement.

Boston, Oct. 18.—The house of bishops, one of the legislative bodies of the Episcopal general convention, Monday adopted an amendment to the canon on marriage and divorce, forbidding the remarriage of any divorced person. The amendment was substantially the same as that which was rejected by the house of deputies on Friday last. The action of the bishops was not unexpected, as the sentiment of the body was well known. In fact, a similar amendment was passed at the San Francisco convention three years ago, but failed, as was the case this year, to secure the support of the other house. A conference of committees representing the bishops and the deputies will be held to consider the disagreement, but leading clergymen do not anticipate that the deputies will recede from their vote of last week.

The amendment is as follows: "No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

Several additional amendments were presented in the house of bishops, one of which provides that a divorced person shall not be admitted to the sacraments. There is a proviso, however, that the sacraments shall not be refused a penitent person in imminent danger of death, nor to any person who shall solemnly aver that he or she was the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery.

Another amendment sets forth the procedure to be followed in case a clergyman is in doubt concerning the marriage of any person and lays the case before the bishop. These two amendments will be taken up Tuesday. Another amendment which was adopted compels all clergymen to observe closely the state laws on marriages and provides for the presence of at least two witnesses.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, of Austria, in the White House.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, of Vienna, Austria, was presented Monday to the president by an attaché of the Austrian embassy. In her home country and, in fact, in all Europe she is an important influence in the movement to promote the peace of the world, being a writer of distinction and a notable factor in many reform movements. She had an extended chat with the president, their conversation touching literary, social and reform topics. The baroness expects to remain in America about a month, studying conditions here.

MISSIONARIES CRITICIZED.

American Minister to Liberia Makes a Report to State Department.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Ernest Lyon, American minister to Liberia, has made a report to the state department on Liberia the feature of which is a severe criticism of the missionaries resident in the little Republic. Mr. Lyon is himself an ordained clergyman. These criticisms touch the moral character of the missionaries who also are accused of being unduly thrifty at the expense of the natives whom they are sent to help.

THE STORY DENIED.

National Liquor League Did Not Commend Bishop Potter.

Washington, Oct. 18.—President E. L. Jordan, of the newly organized National Liquor League of the United States, which recently held its convention in St. Louis, Monday desired it stated that the convention neither by vote nor resolution commended Bishop Potter for dedicating a saloon in New York, as had been published.

Presented to Secretary Hay.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Italian ambassador Monday presented to Secretary Hay Senor Bruniatti, president of the Italian parliamentary delegation to the St. Louis exposition and a prominent member of the Italian parliament.

On His Way to the United States. Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 17.—Gen. Refling, head of the Nicaraguan army, is here on his way to the United States, where he will purchase arms for his government in connection with the Nicaraguan rearmament scheme.

Sunday-School Union Anniversary. Providence, R. I., Oct. 18.—The annual anniversary of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America will be held here beginning October 27 and continuing until October 31.

Kentucky Pick-Ups.

THE BRITTON CASE.

Fayette Circuit Court Sustained the Demurrer of the Defense.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—The Fayette circuit court sustained the demurrer of the defense to the indictment holding that this court has no jurisdiction to try Bill Britton, charged with the murder of Jim Cockrill, in the Jackson feud troubles of two years ago.

Prosecutor Byrd, of the Jackson district, sought to have the case tried here because he could not get a Breathitt grand jury to indict, holding that this court had jurisdiction because Cockrill died in a hospital here. The decision is a victory for the anti-Cockrill faction, and puts a new and serious phase on the case. Byrd will now try to get a change of venue. The defense holds this quashes the indictment but he has not been liberated.

KENTUCKY MASONS.

The Grand Lodge Meets in Annual Session in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons will meet here Tuesday in annual session. At the election of officers Owen D. Thomas, of Lebanon, will be succeeded as grand master by Dr. R. H. C. Rhea, of Morgantown, the present deputy grand master. John Garnett, Jr., of Columbus, the present grand senior warden, will succeed Mr. Rhea as deputy grand master. The place vacated by Mr. Garnett will be filled by S. K. Veach, of Carlisle, who is at present grand junior warden. These places are filled in rotation. A lively fight is expected for the post of grand junior warden.

BURLEY TOBACCO.

Arrangements Have Been Made to Handle the Crop.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the Burley Loose Tobacco Warehouse Co., of this city, and of which C. W. Bohmer is secretary and manager, will handle and dispose of that part of the present burley crop that is under the control of the Burley Growers' association. Application was made Monday night by Mr. Bohmer for the privilege of buying up more city property upon which to build a dryer.

His Death Was Sudden.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—George W. Adams, aged 38, died suddenly at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Wolfolk, in this city, from organic heart trouble. He had been a sufferer from this disease for some time, and on the advice of his physician came to this city for treatment.

Smith Is Heard From.

Newport, Ky., Oct. 18.—Charles M. Smith, a young attorney, who achieved considerable notoriety about two years ago in this city by reason of a number of questionable financial transactions, has come to grief in Nebraska. That is the information in a letter received here Monday.

Col. Breckinridge Improving.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who has been confined to his room for several weeks, has improved so much during the past week that his physician thinks he will be able to leave this week for a vacation of ten days or two weeks.

Charged With Murder.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Terina S. Owens was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Patrolman Thomas Merrifield, charging her with the murder of her husband, William M. Owens, who died of carbolic acid poisoning the night of October 7.

A Louisville Suspension.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—Burt & Co., stock and grain brokers, suspended at the opening of business Monday. The liabilities are estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and will be paid in full. The recent rise in the market is the cause of the embarrassment.

Boy and Live Electric Wire.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Elmer Harlow, a 13-year-old boy, living with his father at 321 Johnson street, this city, was dangerously hurt Monday night by a fall from the C. & O. bridge after being burned by an electric wire. His injuries may prove fatal.

Will Be on the Turf Again.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Some life was put into the breeding of thoroughbreds in this county by the announcement Monday night that Judge Franklin Stone, the Philadelphia turfman and promoter, would be in the racing turf again next season.

Threw Her Jewels Out the Window. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mrs. R. G. Pulliam, of this city, thinking her jewelry, valued at \$1,000, wrapped in a chamois skin, was a mouse, hurled them from the third story window of a St. Louis hotel, and no trace of them can be found.

Injured By a Bicycle.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Mary James, 76, residing on Rand avenue, was run into and severely injured by a boy on a bicycle, and owing to her advanced age the physicians have very little hopes for the woman's recovery.

Impaled on a Cornstalk.

Laurens, Ky., Oct. 18.—George T. Austin was thrown from his horse, striking a cornstalk and receiving an ugly wound near the heart, which caused his death.

The Citizen

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Broke Into His House.

S. Le Quinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure. 25c at East End Drug Store.

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Instruments repaired and tuned. Drop me a card and I will call promptly.

Berea, Ky.

Do You Suffer

With Rheumatism, Sore Joints, Neuralgia, Pains in the Back and Side? If so go to your druggist and get a bottle of Paracamp; use it as directed. If it fails to give you relief and do what we claim for it, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Paracamp opens the pores, induces sweating and relieves almost instantly. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

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Newly fitted up. Meals and Board and Lodging at popular prices. Next door to Joe's.

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Main Street Berea, Ky.

Pill Pleasure.

If you ever took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness or constipation you know what pill pleasure is. These famous little pills cleanse the liver and rid the system of all bile without producing any unpleasant effects. They do not gripe, sicken or weaken, but pleasantly give tone and strength to the tissues and organs of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by East End Drug Co.

Woman's Proper Sphere Will Always Be the Home

By MISS ZITELLA COCKE,
Author of "A Doric Reed," Etc.



HE time-honored maxim which declares that we cannot argue against a law or privilege from its abuse, holds good concerning the effect of freedom on American women, and, hence the general rule, not the exception, should be its answer. That there are women who abuse, socially and otherwise, the freedom conferred by this country, cannot be denied, but there is a distinction between use and misuse which should also be recognized.

It by no means argues that a woman is unwomanly because she does the work, which in the past has been considered the work of men, and the much-vexed question of the comparative ability of the sexes has never been better answered than in the pronouncement of the eminent Huguenot preacher, Adolphe Monod: "The two sexes are neither equal nor unequal, but are like the centrifugal and centripetal forces of nature."

Liberty to work, liberty to study, liberty to enjoy, and unrestricted "pursuit of happiness," as the constitution phrases it, are great and glorious privileges, for women as well as men, but the exercise of these liberties and the manner of this pursuit, as far as woman is concerned, must determine whether she is womanly or unwomanly.

I have seen young women from American colleges whose conversation, whose gait, and whose absurd and mannish airs rendered them unwomanly, but neither their college privileges of study nor the country were to blame. When a woman, for love of notoriety or love of gain, enters a field for which she is by nature unfitted, then she is unwomanly. When a woman essays to discuss in public or in private subjects of which she knows absolutely nothing, then she is unwomanly, and would be better employed in attending to her batter cakes.

The ideal woman is to the world the expression of good, and when a woman does that which promotes evil instead of good, then she is unwomanly. There are women who prefer to look after the affairs of the nation rather than the duties of their own homes, and such women are unwomanly by the very rights which they claim deserve to be placed, for a while at least, among the regulars of the army, since those who make the laws of a nation should stand ready to fight its battles!

When, by Providence, a woman is called or compelled to a duty, she is not called to be unwomanly in the discharge of that duty. It is a notable fact that women who have achieved most in art and science have been womanly women. The best queens have been the most womanly queens. At a time when the republic was not so acceptable to the world as it is to-day foreign ambassadors commended Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Madison as ideal types of true womanhood, and the representative American women of the present time cannot be fairly aspersed with a lack of womanliness. The true woman, like the true man, is made in the home, not in the university, and American freedom is no more to blame for the unwomanly woman than for the dishonorable man.

It is in the power of any American woman to be all that a woman ought to be. It was the abuse not the use of freedom which compelled the words from Mme. Roland: "O Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

Zitella Cocke

The Champion of Reform

By R. H. BRADFORD,
President Boston Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Organized labor has benefited society because it has championed some of the greatest reforms that have been accomplished in the last few decades. The trades union has been the representative, not only of organized labor, but of all labor, in its advocacy of some of the most beneficial legislation of our time. The statute books bear witness to the improvements in legislation that the trades union has brought about.

I could mention a dozen such acts, all of which have been of great benefit to society as a whole. Take, for instance, the law which conferred upon the children of the poor the benefit of free text books in the public schools. This does not at first glance seem like a great thing, but it may truthfully be said that it has had a tremendous influence in securing education to unnumbered thousands of poor children and in making the public school seem to them and their parents a welcome rather than an unwelcome factor in their lives.

The trades union has been foremost, also, in securing the legislation that swept away many of the unwholesome conditions of life in large cities. It battled for the exclusion from the factory of children who ought to be at school and for the provisions making public school tuition obligatory for the children.

It has curbed the greed of the industrial despot in many ways, and taught him that there is a higher consideration than that of wringing dollars out of human lives. In this respect, I venture to say, it has been the foremost influence in drawing public attention more closely to the necessity of preserving other ideals than those of mere accumulation.

It has rendered incalculable service to the state in improving the individual workman physically, mentally and morally, and if the individual be improved, how can society as a whole escape the profit of such betterment? Society is only of us, and in so far as some of us are benefited by wholesomer, happier modes of living, all of us share the good. The individual wage-earner is more of a man in every way since he has been represented by the trades union, and to this extent society certainly has reaped the profit.

R. H. Bradford

Thoroughness

By REV. JOHN WATSON, D. D.,
Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Etc.

Thoroughness should be—vindicating in the work to which we have been called and by which we have to be judged. If we play a game, let us strive to play it well, and not be a "footy;" if we undertake a piece of work, let us finish it to the last jot and tittle. If we profess a subject of knowledge, let us have it at our finger ends. If we take up a scheme, let us see it through; and if we choose a side, let us play the man. There is honor for the man who can be trusted to the end and whose work does not need to be done over again, who can always be found in his own place, and will always do what is expected of him. There is continual dishonor for the person who is slipshod and unreliable, and fickle and lazy, for he is like the reed which pierces the hand that leans upon it.

THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL

Lesson in the International Series for October 28, 1904—"Elisha and Naaman."

(Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.)

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LESSON TEXT.

(II. Kings 5:1-14; Memory verses, 10-14.)

1. Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria; he was also a mighty man in valor, but he was a leper.

2. And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife.

3. And she said unto her mistress: Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy.

4. And one went in and told his lord, saying: Thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel.

5. And the king of Syria said: Go to, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel. And he departed and took with him ten talents of silver, and six thousand pieces of gold, and ten changes of raiment.

6. And he brought the letter to the king of Israel, saying: Now, when this letter is come unto thee, behold I have therewith sent Naaman my servant to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his leprosy.

7. And it came to pass, when the king of Israel read the letter, that he rent his clothes, and said: Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy? Wherefore consider, I pray you, and see how he seeketh a quarrel against me.

8. And it was so, when Elisha the man of God had heard that the king of Israel had rent his clothes, that he sent to the king, saying: Wherefore hast thou rent thy clothes? Let him come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel.

9. So Naaman came with his horses and with his chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha.

10. And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying: Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean.

11. But Naaman was wroth, and went away, and said: Behold, I thought, he will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper.

12. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them, and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage.

13. And his servants came near, and spake unto him and said: My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it? How much rather then, when he saith unto thee, Wash, and be clean?

14. Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God; and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean.

SCRIPTURAL SECTION.—All of Chapter 5.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me, and I shall be saved."—Jer. 17:14.

TIME.—In about the eighth year of Jehoram, king of Israel.

PLACE.—Damascus, Samaria, and Jordan, about 25 miles from Samaria.

Story of Salvation Illustrated.

A Hopeless Case (V. 1).—A great general—A king's favorite—A distinguished man—An honorable man—A man of valor—BUT A LEPER.

All the power, all the distinction, all the honor, all the success which the world may give to man cannot cover up that little word of three letters—BUT.

Naaman had everything the world could give—but he was a leper. There is a BUT that stands between every soul and peace of mind and true happiness. No matter what this world may say of a soul, God has to add, But he is a sinner. The case is hopeless.

The Glad Tidings (Vs. 2-4).—There was another, BUT a bright one, which had to be reckoned with in Naaman's life. Naaman was a leper, BUT there was a Hebrew maid in his household that knew God and God's power to save. Man is a sinner, Rom. 3:23; 1 John 1:8; BUT Jesus has come ready to cleanse and mighty to save. 1 John 1:9; Heb. 7:25.

An Humble Messenger—"Captive out of Israel . . . a little maid"—God is pleased to use very humble means sometimes. She was only a little Hebrew slave, but she had a message. It was (1) A simple message. She knew the true God. She knew of His servant Elisha, and these two thoughts were the theme of her message. (2) A positive message. "He would recover him of his leprosy." There were no ifs, ands or buts about it. The simple, positive Gospel message is the most powerful.

The Quest for Help (Vs. 5-9).—Naaman went with (1) Credentials from the King, (2) Great treasure. But Naaman had to learn that God's favor could not be bought. There is nothing the soul can do to merit God's saving grace. Isa. 64:6.

Conditions of Deliverance (V. 10).—So simple. Seven dips in Jordan and then healing. The way of salvation is so simple so easy, so sure. Repentance for sin, faith in Christ as Saviour. That Naaman had arranged in his own mind just how he was to be healed is evident from verse 11. How common is this mistake.

The Peril of Pride (Vs. 11-12).—"Naaman was wroth and went away." Ah, how many souls quarrel with God because pride bars their way to salvation. "God is no respecter of persons." We must all come as needy, helpless sinners, or not at all.

The Deliverance (Vs. 13-14).—Thank God there were wise servants in Naaman's retinue to advise him. Thank God Naaman had sense enough to listen and courage enough to heed. Naaman obeyed the prophet's orders and was cleansed. And when man is ready to obey God, deliverance always comes.

Religious Thought.

Intolerance is a virtue when it opposes vice.

The passion of Christ is the power of Christianity.

Christ Jesus went out of His way to save the world and the world must go out of its way to save others.

He who is afraid of doing too much for his neighbor will never worry over his neighbor doing too much for him.

When religion turns Shylock and demands its pound of flesh there will always be some gentle Portia to defeat its purpose.—United Presbyterian.



WHAT MONEY CANNOT BUY

The Song from a Jail Cell Which Wrought Transformations in Men's Lives.

The following touching incident, a recent occurrence in a western county jail, as related by a keeper, is retold with the hope that the good work begun that night may go on and on.

"Last evening, just before the lights went out in all the rooms of the county jail, and while the prisoners on the ground floor were gathered in the corridors telling coach stories, uttering oaths and indulging in the low, vulgar conversation so often heard among many who go to make up the crowd in the jail, the attention of the boisterous throng was suddenly arrested by the sound of a strong, sweet baritone voice singing 'Something Money Cannot Buy,' which came from one of the rear cells. In a moment every sound was hushed except the sweet voice of the vocalist singing:

"Gold hath its powers, silver will say: Riches in life hold a wonderful sway. But there's a power that hails from above, Richer and grander—power of love! There strolls a noble, money and land, Lives in a mansion, costly and grand, Yet he's unhappy, no one knows why. Love is a power no money can buy."

"The voice quavered as the last lines were sung. The sound of the sweet music reached the office of the turnkey, and softly the door leading to the cell



A STRONG SWEET BARITONE VOICE CAME FROM ONE OF THE REAR CELLS

room was opened and those who were in the office when we started tiptoed into the hall.

"Several of the prisoners meantime were noticed with a suspicious moisture about the eyelids. The voice of the singer was choked for a moment, says Mrs. Helena Thomas, who relates the story in the New York Observer, and then clearing his throat as if with an effort, he began the chorus:

"Love of a mother for her darling child, Love for a son, tho' he's wayward and wild—"

"Here audible sobs were heard, both in the cell of the singer and from other parts of the corridors. Recollections of the mother love that had long been dormant in the breast of wayward boys had been stirred and the floodgates of memory broken down. For a few moments it seemed as if some of them could not control their emotions, but it finally became still again and the singer once more began, starting at the commencement of the chorus:

"Love of a mother for her darling child, Love for a son, tho' he's wayward and wild. Love that brings joy and tears to the eye— This love is something money can't buy."

"As the singer ceased those in the corridor rushed to his cell, and hands were shoved through the bars in their desire to grasp those of the vocalist.

"Put it here, old chap, that song has done me more good than all the sermons I ever heard," said one. I've got a mother, boys, and she's a grand, good woman, too! It would break her heart if she knew where I was. I want you to witness what I say. I have got 27 days yet to serve here. When I get out I am going to write to mother that I'm comin' home and goin' to work, and I ain't never goin' to drink another glass of whisky as long as my mother lives."

"Here's another in the same fix," said a second boy. "I have not written a letter to my poor old mother in two years. God only knows what she has gone through on my account. I'm going to reform right now."

"The sweet singer, scarcely 20, a vaudeville vocalist, who was arrested for drunkenness just before he completed his engagement, saying as the tears streamed down his handsome face:

"I'm with you, boys! This is the first time I was ever in jail, and I got to thinking of the disgrace, and how broken-hearted my mother would be if she knew where her only son was to-night, and I couldn't help singing those lines. This is the song I sang when I made my first hit."

"It is wonderful how a crowd will follow an inspiration," continued the keeper; "in a short time nearly all the prisoners had avowed their intention to reform."

"Then some one proposed 'Home, Sweet Home,' which was led by the sweet singer, and with hearts lighter than for many a day, because of noble resolves, every prisoner joined in singing the song that appeals to heart-hungry ones the world over."

A PRACTICAL ARGUMENT.

How One Woman Made Her Husband Realize the Evil of His Drink Habits.

"What brings you here, Mary?" said Truesdell to his wife, as she entered the liquor store.

"It was very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied his meek and resolute wife. "To me there is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me, I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this!" expostulated Tom.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary.

"Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," she took up the glass of spirits, says the National Advocate, which the saloonkeeper had just poured out for her husband.

"Surely you are not going to drink?" said Tom in astonishment.

"Why not? You say that you drink to forget sorrow, and surely I have sorrow to forget."

"Woman, woman, you are not going to give that stuff to the children?" cried Tom, as she was passing the glass of liquor to them.

"Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink, my children, this is fire and bed, and food and clothing. Drink; you see how much good it does your father."

With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to lead her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently that God would help him break an evil habit and keep a newly formed but firm resolution.

His reformation was thorough, and Mrs. Truesdell is now one of the happiest of women, and remembers with melancholy pleasure her first and last visit to the dram shop.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

The Significant Report of Dr. Clouston of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

During the last 30 years the recovery rate had gone down, but the death rate had increased; the deaths from recurrent disease had risen; senile insanity was increasing; adolescent insanity had also increased out of proportion to the increase of population; general paralysis was greatly increasing, from 205 to 421 per cent in the 30 years; alcoholic insanity went steadily up, this year in no less than 42.3 per cent. of all the men and in 18 per cent. of the women, much the largest proportion ever experienced. Excess in alcohol was assigned as the cause of their insanity. In 1873-74 the percentage of alcoholic cases was only 18.5 among the men and 10.5 among the women admitted. That had now been doubled. Dr. Clouston said it sometimes occurred to him whether one of the after-effects of the nervous lowering which the universal epidemic of influenza of 1890 undoubtedly caused might not have set up the craving for the stimulus of alcohol with a lessened power of resistance to its effects on the brain. Since 1890 far more of the depressed forms of insanity had been sent in. Another explanation was that more money was probably earned by those who had not sufficient self-control and self-respect to use it rightly. It was a social scandal of a very alarming kind that nearly one-half of the insanity of any district should be more or less due to drink. Finally, Dr. Clouston urged the importance of a rational view of mental diseases. (1) It should be regarded simply as a disease of the brain; (2) it may be mere arrestment of brain growth in early life; (3) it might be an event in the natural process of decay and retrogression; (4) it may be merely the effect of poisons; (5) some brains were from the first sensitive and unstable; (6) heredity; (7) anyone may become unsound in mind of certain causes come into operation.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The time to break off a bad habit is before you begin.—Ram's Horn.

I oppose drink because it opposes me. The work I try to do, it undoes.—Bishop C. D. Foxe.

Five hundred people went to the blind tigers and other houses of disrepute in Hickman, Ky., and seized their stocks and ordered the offenders out of town before the setting of the sun.

Many a derelict husband has been floated into the drydock of total abstinence by a good wife's influence, where her own considerate love has made him seaworthy again.—United Presbyterian.

Ten thousand casks For ever drinking out their base contents. Touched by the Midas finger of the state. Bleed gold for ministers to sport away. Drink and be mad then! 'tis your country bids.

Gloriously drink, obey the important call: Her cause demands the assistance of your throats: Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.—William Cowper.

Hot Milk as a Temperance Drink.

Hot milk is becoming a dangerous competitor of the liquor traffic in Stockholm. Professor Curt Wallis is a warm champion of the idea of combating the liquor evil with the aid of milk, and recommends the method introduced by Miss Utech in Stockholm. This is quite simple. Just an automatic contrivance, something on the order of the slot machine, so popular in America, where for a small coin—five ore—a quarter of a litre of milk, heated to 70 degrees Celsius, can be secured. The purpose of Miss Utech was to supply night workers and those who went to work early in the morning with a stimulating and warming beverage, and to guard against the temptation of visiting the vile resorts where liquor is sold.



THE SUN'S JOURNEY.

The sun is up so very long,
Before a body's out.
He hurries through the dusk and dew,
And garden flowers about.
A little child may peep at him
While lying still in bed,
And watch behind the nursery blind
His round and yellow head.
From morn to noon and afternoon,
He paces slowly round
And warms the trees and all he sees,
And dries the dewy ground.
Sometimes he sits beside the door,
Sometimes upon the wall,
He stops and puts the tabby-cats
And has a smoke for all.

But when the day is near its end,
And children nod and yawn,
With steps as far as giants are,
He strides across the lawn.
Beyond the field he goes until
Where meadows end, you spy
A half his head, and then instead,
One winking, sleepy eye.
—Carolyn S. Bailey, in Youth's Companion.

CHAMPION DOG TRAVELER.

Scotch Collie, Although But Six Years
Old, Has Already Covered
9,000 Miles.

As a globe trotter, with wanderings
extending from the frigid regions of
the north to the tropics, and with east-
ing and westing that cover the farthest
reaches of the American continent, six-
year-old Shep has a record to be
proud of.

It is something like 9,000 miles, of
which considerable was on foot. Shep
is a dog, a Scotch collie, the property
of G. Carlton Woodward. He is of the
average size and more than usually
well covered with long, yellow hair,
which turns to black on the tip ends.

Born somewhere in Montana, he
found his way to the Klondike, where,
in Dawson City, in 1902, he was pur-
chased by Mr. Woodward, to become
one of a team to draw a sled from there
to Fairbanks, 650 miles away. He was
bought at a bargain, too, for he cost
only \$50, and showed such intelligence
that he was made leader of the team.

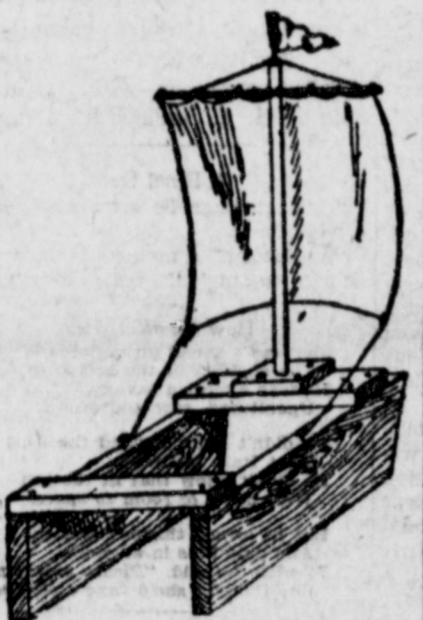
Not counting his trip from Montana
to Dawson City, Shep's travels since
Mr. Woodward has owned him have
been as follows: From Dawson to
Fairbanks, pulling a sled, 650 miles;
from there down the Tanana river, by
boat, 350 miles; thence up to Dawson,
by steamer, 750 miles; thence to White
Horse, walking and sledding, 450 miles;
thence to Skagway, by train, 110 miles;
thence to Seattle, by boat, 1,000 miles;
thence to San Francisco, by rail, 400
miles; next to Panama, where he suf-
fered greatly from heat, by boat;
across the isthmus, by rail—47 miles,
that took three hours—up to New York,
by boat, and from there to Chicago, by
rail, making up the 9,000 miles. In Au-
gust Shep started for the Klondike
again.

Shep does his 50 miles a day walking
without any trouble if his feet are all
right, and if pulling a sled he goes
from 35 to 40 miles.

THIRTY MINUTE SAILBOAT.

Just the Thing for a Boy Who Has
Neither Patience Nor Mecha-
nical Ingenuity.

The boat that is here shown was de-
signed especially for a boy who had
neither patience, tools nor skill. He
wanted a boat, and one that would go
fast. A board with a sail stuck upon
it was not to his liking, and so this
entirely original affair was produced.
Nothing in the boat was of value ex-
cept as kindling wood, but the making
and sailing of similar boats afforded
many an hour's entertainment. Each
day when the wind was blowing off
shore one or more of these boats were



PLAN SHOWING CONSTRUCTION.

set adrift in Long Island sound. Off
they would go like catamarans, some-
times at an angle with the wind, but
always out of sight, never to return.
Once in awhile one would be adjusted
just right, and then it was hard to
keep up with it by rowing, it would go
so fast. The seas would go over them,
but as they had no deck on they would
go. It was found after awhile that
too short a boat would not steer
very well. A long boat, on the other
hand, would keep pointing about right,
so that they were made from two to
eight feet long. The best way to
build the boat was to find a board
about four feet long and six or eight
inches wide. This was sawed diagon-
ally across the center, and the angle
made on each piece was made the bow.
These two pieces were held side by

side eight inches apart, and two nar-
row strips were nailed across bow and
stern, an extra piece having a hole in
it was nailed on the bow strip, and a
stick about a foot long was stuck in it
for a mast. The best kinds of masts
were made of dowels—sticks one-
quarter inch thick to be found at lum-
ber yards and hardware stores.

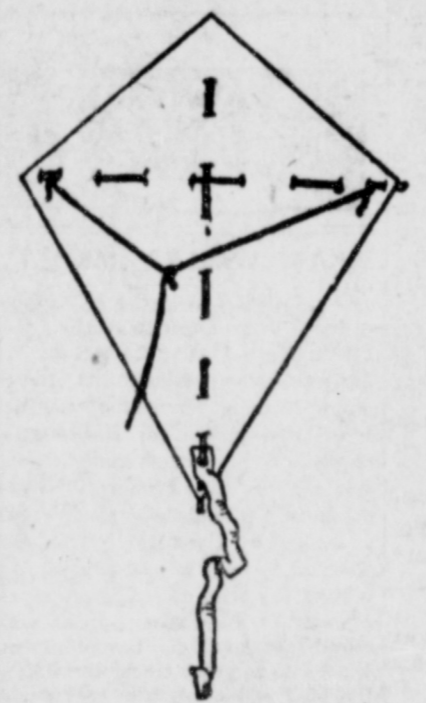
On the mast was fastened a cross-
arm just as wide as the boat. A piece
of sheeting made an excellent sail, and
after it was fastened on the arm with
a thread and needle the two lower
corners were fastened securely to the
sides of the boat. The sail was put as
far forward as possible in the bow of
the boat, for it helped steer, and no
rudder became necessary. Without
any doubt the boy who lives near the
water and finds some odd pieces of
lumber, some nails and a piece of
cloth will find in this boatmaking
enough to amuse him off and on half
the summer.

A KITE THAT FLIES WELL.

Made of Material That Is Found in
Every House, and Put Together
in a Few Minutes.

Kites are so seldom seen in town
that they excite comment whenever
they appear. It takes quite a lot of
room to fly a kite, and it is not alto-
gether a safe thing to fly one from the
roof. Here is a small kite which may
be easily made and flown from a win-
dow. The material is found in every
house, and it doesn't take much effort
to make one.

Get two long straws from the house
broom, a piece of thin, unwrinkled
paper, and some light thread—No. 50 or
60. The best paper is the white wrap-
ping paper used in grocery stores, and
the average grocery clerk is kind



A SIMPLE LITTLE KITE.

enough to give anyone a fresh, smooth
piece when he is asked. On the paper
draw a line 12 inches long. Four
inches from the end draw another line
across it, which may be seven inches
long. Connect the ends of these lines,
and you will have a paper marked out
to look like the kite in the picture.
Cut off all the paper not needed. On
the two lines first drawn cut little
holes about two inches apart, and
through them stick the broom straws.
The tail is made of the same kind of
paper torn as shown, and should be
about five feet long. The ends of the
cross straw should now be tied to-
gether, fastening them about two
inches apart. Tie a thread to this
string, and the kite is ready to fly.

There is a generally a breeze blow-
ing through a house, in one window
and out another. Go to the window
where the wind blows outward, and
sail your kite. If it goes round and
round in a circle it needs more tail. If
it appears to be too heavy take off a
little of the tail and then try it.—Chi-
cago Inter Ocean.

FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST.

This Dog Is Not a Beauty, But What
He Lacks in Looks He Makes
Up in Fidelity

During the hours of three and four
o'clock every morning in the week all-
nighters and early morning pedes-
trians meet a dog in the vicinity of
Main and Twelfth streets carrying in
its mouth a tin bucket. The dog seem-
ingly comes from the southwest part
of the city and persists in keeping the
middle of the roadway and walking
between the street and car tracks. It
never ventures on the sidewalk, and
when an owl car happens along it
steps aside and waits until the car is
well out of the way before resuming
its journey, which terminates some-
where in the wholesale district.

He would never win a beauty prize
at a dog show, but what he lacks in
beauty he makes up in fidelity to duty
and master. His coat is shaggy and
unkempt and he seemingly believes
that familiarity breeds contempt, for
he steadfastly refuses to make friends
with anybody and shows disdain
toward those who have made a show
of friendliness.

"Keep your distance and I'll keep
mine," is meaningly shown by the
dog's manner, and this holds good to
dogs as well as people, for it is notice-
able that he is not interfered with by
canines that he meets up with in his
travels. The other dogs gaze at him
in wonderment, but make no advances
either friendly or hostile. As yet no
one has been able to find out what the
tin bucket contains, but it has been
suggested that it may be the early
breakfast of his master, who, it is
thought, is employed as either watch-
man or night engineer somewhere in
the office buildings or wholesale dis-
trict.—Kansas City Journal.

FEMININE FANCIES.

There is an effort being made to re-
introduce bear this season, but only for
stoles, muffs and neckwear generally.
Military effects in coque feathers and
hackle continue to be in demand, and
the owl's head appears with breasts
or wings attached.

The leading idea in color effects will
be the combination of two or three
shades of the same, rather than the use
of contrasting colors.

Buttons of the handsome jeweled and
metal varieties will be more used or
the waistcoats of elaborate directoire
jackets and Louis coats.

Rough materials are a winter possi-
bility in the fabric line, and English-
looking mixtures, tweeds and chevrons
are to be once more in favor.

With the very best tailors using the
plain broadcloths and unobtrusive mix-
tures for the fall costumes, the plaid
silk shirt waist will lend a smart touch
of color to the gown.

There is not the shadow of a doubt
but that the plaids will lead the shirt
waist procession for autumn and early
winter wear, and that they will be
touched up with little vests, with col-
lar and cuff of plain cloth or ever
leather.

A great many women will wear the
wash shirt waists all winter, and that is
one reason why the prices hold so well.
Still, in the thinner waists, one can al-
ways get bargains in the fall. The
heavy linen waists, hand embroidered
are well worth any money that is asked
for them, for they prove a good invest-
ment. They wear beautifully and they
can be colored if one gets tired of wear-
ing white.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

In the seven years ending 1890, 95
pupils in Germ-- schools committed
suicide.

A Frenchman has just made a calcu-
lation showing that in the last cen-
tury 14,000,000 men were killed in war.

England's banana import has in-
creased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000
bunches in three years. There are no
fatal slippings on banana peel statistic
available.

Of the 8,477 females employed in fac-
tories in Berks county, Pa., the great-
est number are in the textile manufac-
tories—4,675. The next greatest de-
mand is in the miscellaneous manufac-
tories, which employ 2,624.

Every man, woman and child in the
United States took, on an average, 6
rides on the street cars last year, ac-
cording to a recent report of the cen-
sus bureau. That was 31 rides more
than had been taken in 1899.

The number of persons on the pay
rolls of the railways in the United
States, as returned for June 30, 1903
was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles o
line. These figures, when compare
with corresponding ones for the year
1902, shows an increase of 123,222 f
the number of employees, or 45 per 10
miles of line.

FLINGS AT BOTH SEXES.

Some men are mean enough to mak
marriage and misery co-equal terms.

Many men are best satisfied when
they have something big of which the
can complain.

Every woman likes to believe she i
thoroughly honest in her convictions.

As soon as a man finds he is out o
debt he begins to talk about big pur-
chases.

The religion professed by man
women hinges entirely upon the abilit
of a pastor.

A man wants to save money for hi
wedding, but the trouble is finding or
what necessities he can cut out.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.			
CATTLE—Common	\$2 40	@	3 65
Heavy steers	4 85	@	5 00
CALVES—Extra	7 00	@	7 25
HOGS—Ch. packers	5 40	@	5 62½
Mixed packers	5 00	@	5 35
SHEEP—Extra	3 25	@	3 40
LAMBS—Extra		@	6 00
FLOUR—Spring pat.	6 35	@	6 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 20	@	1 21
No. 3 winter		@	1 17½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	32½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	28
RYE—No. 2		@	88
HAY—Ch. timothy		@	13 00
PORK—Clear mess.		@	12 55
LARD—Steam		@	7 10
BUTTER—Ch. dairy		@	13
Choice creamery		@	22
APPLES—Choice	1 75	@	2 25
POTATOES—Per bbl	1 60	@	1 65
TOBACCO—New	5 25	@	12 25
Old	4 75	@	14 60
Chicago.			
FLOUR—Winter pat.	5 30	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 16	@	1 18
No. 3 spring	1 00	@	1 15
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	53
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	28½	@	31
RYE—No. 2		@	78
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 12½
LARD—Steam		@	7 32½
New York.			
FLOUR—Win. str's.	5 25	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	1 19½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	57½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	34	@	35
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	13 00
LARD—Steam		@	7 75
Baltimore.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	1 04	@	1 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	50½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	36
CATTLE—Steers	3 75	@	4 25
SHEEP—No. 1 fat.	2 25	@	2 50
Louisville.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	1 18
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	57
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	34½
LARD—Steam		@	8 75
PORK—Mess		@	13 60
Indianapolis.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	1 17½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	55½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	32

Buggy or Carriage
Harness ?

FINE WEATHER and fine
roads invite you to drive,
both for pleasure and pro-
fit. Does your Harness
look as well as the rest of
your turnout or is it shabby,
and thus detract from the
general appearance?

If so, there's an easy way
out of it. Select a new set
of Buggy or Carriage Har-
ness from Our Large Stock,
at astonishingly reasonable
prices. However, if you
decide to make your old har-
ness do, let us put it in good
repair for you. It won't
cost much.

T. J. MOBERLY,
Main St. Richmond, Ky.

How Often Has Mother

Arose from her bed at night in alarm
at the raspy cough of baby. She knows
at once the dread destroyer, Croup,
has arrived. Don't hesitate. Use Par-
acamp at once. It will prevent and
cure croup. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.,
Druggist.

TOMBSTONES
and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am
forced to close out my entire
stock to quit business. I have
25 sets of the finest Vermont
Marble and granite Tomb-
stones and Monuments which
I will sell at greatly reduced
prices. Here is your oppor-
tunity to get an extra good
bargain. Orders will be fill-
ed promptly. Write or call
for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.

S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CUPE
DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
The \$1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



16 FREE
Scholarships

THE CITIZEN will pay the tuition in Berea College for two terms of one young man and one
young woman from each of the following Counties: Clay, Estill, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Owsley,
Pulaski and Rockcastle. These sixteen young people will be selected by the people of their own
County who take THE CITIZEN.

We will print the Ballot which appears below each week from now until December 1st.
This should be filled out with the names and addresses of the young man and young woman in
your County to whom you wish scholarships to be given. These ballots, when received at THE
CITIZEN office, count one each for the young man and young woman whose names are written on them.

In addition to this, each person who pays for a year's subscription to THE CITIZEN will re-
ceive a blank entitling them to one hundred votes for each of their favorite candidates (6 months,
50 votes for each; 3 months, 25 votes for each).

The young man and young woman in each of the eight Counties named above who receive
the largest number of votes will have their tuition paid by THE CITIZEN for two terms in Berea
College, which will save each one from \$8.00 to \$14.00 in cash. The only expense to which they
will be put is for board and room, and good board and rooms can be had cheaper in Berea than at
any other first-class school in Kentucky. Berea College will be bigger and better than ever the
coming year, and if you or any of your friends are planning to attend school anywhere, it will pay
you to consider this offer.

Fill out the ballot below and mail to THE CITIZEN. Get your friends to vote
for you. Your chance is just as good as anybody's. START NOW!

Cut this out, fill in with names of your favorites and mail to THE CITIZEN, BEREA, KY.

Take Notice
On account of the recent
action of the Kentucky Leg-
islature, Berea College can
receive no colored students
the coming year, therefore
this offer is open only
to white contestants.

I vote for Mr.
of postoffice county
as the most popular young man.
and for Miss
of postoffice county
as the most popular young woman.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose McHone, Saturday, Oct. 15, a son.

The Baptist church has received a new coat of white paint the past week.

The Williamsburg football team will play here next Saturday afternoon at 3.30 p. m.

Mrs. J. Harry Vance, Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris and Miss Tommie Cole, Covington, were Berea visitors last week.

Moses Anglin, of Disputanta, and family have moved into the Richardson property on Center Street.

Harley Racer and mother returned Monday morning, and will live in the house across from Bicknell & Early's.

Frank Livengood is at St. Augustine, Fla., and has secured employment in the general offices of the Florida East Coast Ry. Co.

Sherd Baker and wife returned from Louisville Sunday. After a visit of two weeks they will again take up school work in that city.

Mr. Speed Gates came last Saturday for a visit with Chas. Farris, of Farrisstown. It has been 21 years since Mr. Gates was a Berea citizen.

Hiatt Items.—Frank Moore has entered school at Berea. Mr. D. N. Welch, the grocery drummer, of Berea, spent Tuesday night with A. C. Hiatt.—Mt. Vernon Signal.

The Berea Union C. E. was admitted to the Tri-State C. E. Union at the convention at Williamsburg last week. A report from the delegates was presented Sunday evening at the regular meeting.

The Woman's Industrial will reopen Friday, October 28. Let every woman who expects to join be at the Parish House promptly at 1 o'clock for the opening devotional exercises. Mrs. T. J. Osborne, Supt., Mrs. Will C. Gamble, Sec'y.

Simpson Gentry, one of the oldest colored citizens of Berea, celebrated his 83d birthday last Saturday. It was a grand day for sons, grandsons and granddaughters and other relatives and friends. After a course dinner a family picture was taken.

Through misinformation we stated last week that Mrs. Foster, of Whites Station, was accidentally shot by her nephew Jack Twigg. We take this opportunity of saying that it should have been "was accidentally shot by her nephew Mr. Tisdale, an employee of Mr. Twigg's."

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church gave a very pleasant social last Saturday night in the auditorium of the Parish House. An entertaining program had been arranged, and light refreshments were served. The young people seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

A series of revival meetings will begin at the Congregational church on Monday night of next week, Oct. 24. Rev. T. S. McCallie, of Chattanooga (East Lake), will preach. Mr. McCallie has had great success in revival work and has a reputation as a strong, scriptural, spiritual preacher. Meetings will begin at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

The sad news comes by telegraph of the sudden death, at Whittier, Cal., on the 15th inst., of Howard S. Fee, Class of '74. The bereaved relatives will have the warmest sympathy. It is not definitely known when the remains will reach Berea, but there is strong probability that the funeral will be held Sunday.

The Mass Meeting in the Tabernacle last Saturday afternoon was presided over by Prof. L. V. Dodge. The intended music was omitted by reason of the absence of members of the Band at Lexington football game. Pres. Frost and R. Roberts gave lively addresses, and a committee was appointed to push the Republican campaign consisting of W. G. Frost, S. E. Welch, Jr., R. Roberts, A. Pettiford and J. C. Armstrong.

There were a large number of students and teachers away last Saturday. The football game at Lexington took away quite a crowd. Then there was an excursion to Brush Creek caves of ten persons, a party of over a dozen visited Pilot Knob, and a walking party. The gorgeous autumn tints and perfect weather ought to be taken advantage of as fully as possible.

The Union Church has been spending several hundred dollars in improving the ventilation of its building, the purchase of one hundred new chairs, and putting in an acetylene gas machine, with pipes to and fixtures in every part of the building by which the whole can be brilliantly lighted. Last Thursday night the Church held a family gathering to use the lights for the first time. The Ladies' Aid Society provided supper

and the members of the Church, with their families, took supper together. After the supper Mr. Thomson conducted a symposium, in which six members of the Church gave most interesting and helpful talks on subjects previously assigned. The whole occasion was most delightful, and one long to be remembered.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Rev. E. U. Menzie, Berea '93, is now a pastor at Nelson, Ohio.

W. S. Bliss, '97, is still on the rise as principal of the Kinsman, Ohio, schools.

W. H. Humphrey is again at Harvard after his summer vacation at Maysville.

Miss R. A. Hollister left Tuesday for a two weeks' stay in Indianapolis, where she will demonstrate for a pure food company.

T. L. Routt, '97, has an interesting article in the Congregationalist of October concerning the church of which he is pastor at Brewton, Ala.

Chas. Twichell, '96, Dixie, Wash., reports that the school of which he is principal has tripled in numbers, the population of the town remaining the same.

The Monday lecture before the upper chapel was given by Tutor Rumold on the "Psychology of Ants." Mr. Rumold has been making a special study of these most interesting creatures for over eight years. After the pleasant hour was ended such expressions as "Equal to a high-priced platform lecturer," "Most interesting and delightful," "Wish it could be repeated before a larger audience," etc., were heard.

Anna M. Johnston.

With sadness we record the death of Miss Anna M. Johnston, a teacher at Berea, 1882-83. Born in Lenox, Ohio, in 1854 she secured a good education at the public schools and at Orwell Academy and Grand River Institute, graduating at the latter place, in 1879, with the degree of B. S. Most of her subsequent life was devoted to teaching, a part of the time in the far west. The last three or four years she was with the family of her sister Lucy, now Mrs. E. U. Menzie, once a Berea student, at whose home in Nelson, O., she died.

Miss Johnston was a woman of sterling Christian character, whose leading object in life was to do something to advance the Master's cause. Many hundreds of pupils have been under her influence, and not a few have been led, through her earnest efforts, to lead a nobler life.

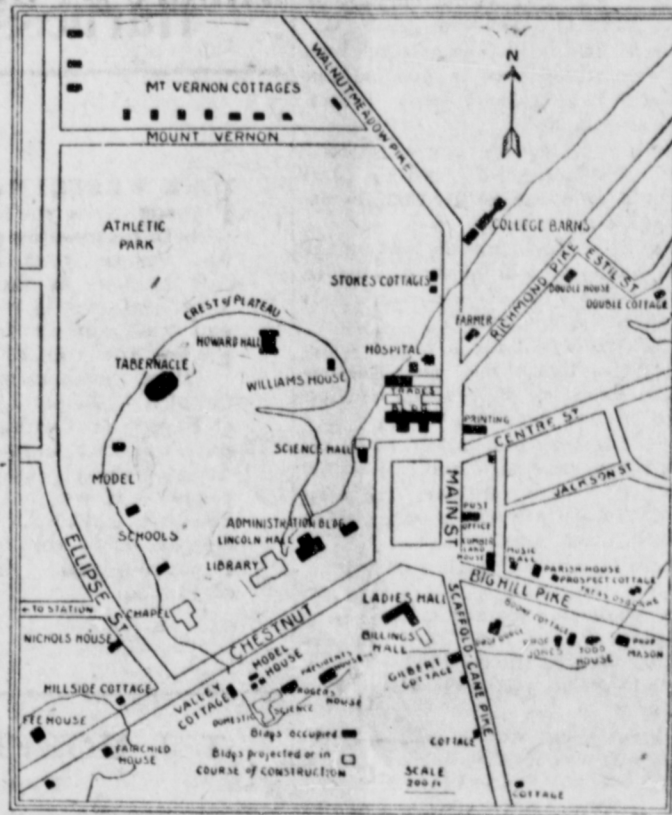
State College vs Berea.

The football team, subs, rosters and officials journeyed to Lexington Saturday for the game with State College. Although the final score was 42 to 0 in favor of the Cadets the boys did nobly. Individual mention should be made of each one, did space permit. Here is the estimate the reporter for the Lexington Herald took of the team, which is a very fair one: "If the team work of the Berea team had equaled the gameness of its individual players, the score would have resulted differently. The manliness and consistency with which they maintained the fight, even after overwhelming defeat had been sustained won the admiration of their antagonists and the spectators as well. . . . Judging from the play of the first half, State's margin in the score would be a narrow one. State's followers were disappointed. An overwhelming victory had been expected, and six points were the best the team could do in the first half. . . . In the last half, by line bucks and end runs, following in rapid succession State made 36 points. When the first half closed it was not thought that the score would be half that much, and it was by no means certain that the game would be a shut out." The line-up was as follows:

STATE.	Berea.
Mahan Centre	Brook Brook
Brower R. Guard	Clark, H. Capt.
Coons L. Guard	Hunt, A.
Beard R. Tackle	Burgess
Goodwin L. Tackle	Hudson
Darnall R. End	Clark, F. O.
Montgomery L. End	Hunt, W. C.
Grady Quarter	Bender
Guy R. Half	Caldwell
Rodes L. Half	Marsh
Wood Full Back	Postlewait

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you, if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Ohio Dodd, of Ponder, Mo. writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at East End Drug Store."



What is a College?

BEREA'S GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

Sometimes a stranger appears on the streets of Berea and inquires, Where is the College? We have to say to him, The College, sir, is all around you. For a college consists of a large number of buildings used for the different purposes of education.



Here is the first building in which the school at Berea began. It was not called a college in those days. From this building, where school was begun in 1855, the growth commenced. One building after another has been added, until to-day the map shows us more than twenty splendid buildings spread over the great campus. We hope the map will enable many a stranger coming to Berea this fall to find his way. The first place to go to is Lincoln Hall.

What Boys Should Know.

The difference between a white man and an Indian is a difference in knowledge. Very often the Indian is the stronger, but he has not been to school! The difference between two white men often is the difference of education. One man knows more than the other; and knowledge is power.

The first thing is the learning to read. Reading is the doorway to knowledge. Any one who can read is ready to learn other things.

Nearly everybody sees the value of what we call Arithmetic. A man who has money must know how to count money and how to keep accounts, and make calculations. A great many men are unable to do a large business because they do not know how to use figures.

But this is only the beginning of an education. A man wishes to know something about the geography of his own country, what is the direction of New York, where the rivers flow, what is the difference in climate between our states and the states south and north of us, and other interesting things of that kind.

And a man wishes to know something about History, to know about the lives of men like Washington, and Lincoln. He wants to know about the Civil War, why it was fought and what were the great deeds performed in it. And he wants to understand the politics and progress of our own day.

And then there are the practical arts of life. There is such a thing as skill in the use of tools, skill in the managing of stock, and skill in planning of farm work. People learn something about these things from their fathers and their neighbors, but the men who are leaders in carpentry and machine work, and farming and stock-raising, are men who have been to school.

It is a shame for a girl not to know how to cut out a dress, or for a boy not to know how to graft an apple tree. Berea teaches practical things like these, which are not taught in most schools; and the learning of such things does not hinder students from learning book studies either.

Here are a few of the things which will be taught in Berea next winter: Singing. This is not an "extra," but is given freely to every student in Berea.

Good health. Every student is examined by a good doctor, and given advice regarding any weakness in his health. And he will be taken care of if he is sick. Instruction is given

in the matter of keeping well and gaining strength.

Higher Arithmetic, with practical problems for business men.

The English language, with instruction in letter-writing and business forms.

United States History: an account of the growth of our country and the men and principles which have made it great.

General History: an account of the history of the world from Bible times down to our own day.

Agriculture: crops which do well on different soils; the rotation of crops, care of animals, etc.

Carpentry work: care of tools, planning houses, making out bills for lumber, etc.

These are a few of the practical studies, and there are many more. How can a boy afford to grow up and not know about these important subjects?

Items of Interest About Berea.

Berea students last year had the privilege of attending lectures and addresses given by more than twenty distinguished people from abroad.

Berea furnishes without extra cost the care of nurse and doctor for all students who may be sick.

The College furnishes free text-books to all students in the Model Schools, including the A. and B. Grammar grades and also the first year Normal Course.

The College is unable, on account of the law passed by the Legislature last winter, to admit any colored students this year.

Colored students are provided for by the paying of their railroad fare and giving them needed assistance in attending Fisk University and other good schools.

Students who have become skilled in industries in Berea, whether in carpentry, printing, farm work or brick-laying, have all done remarkably well. Some of them are earning high wages at their home or elsewhere, and others are earning a large part of their school expenses while continuing their education.

The new Industrial Building makes it possible for girls to earn more money while attending school in Berea than ever before.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES.

Mt. Sterling Convention Doing Precisely Told in an Enjoyable Evening at Prof. Dodge's.

The 24th Annual Convention of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. convened at Mt. Sterling Sept. 30, continuing until Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th. The Berea organization sent as delegates Mrs. L. V. Dodge and Mrs. T. J. Osborne. Last Tuesday evening a company of about 40 W. C. T. U. ladies and guests gathered at 7.30 at the home of Prof. Dodge to hear their report. Pres. Mrs. E. L. Hanson presided. After prayer and Scripture reading and a song by the quartet, a few introductory remarks were made by the president. The speakers of the evening then very succinctly presented reports of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Dodge telling of the sessions held Friday evening, Saturday and Monday; Mrs. Osborne those of Sunday and Tuesday. It was a pleasure to hear such good digests of the convention speeches and doings, and to learn of the fine old Kentucky hospitality that exists at Mt. Sterling. At the close of the reports Mr. and Mrs. Gamble rendered a vocal duet. Refreshments and a short social closed a very enjoyable evening; those present feeling that in one short hour they had, thanks to the efficiency of the delegates, been presented with the cream of the four days' session of the convention.

For Sale

A farm of 70 acres, adjoining town limits, on the waters of Silver Creek. Well improved. Good Buildings. call on J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

This Way Sinners!

If you are not buying all your wants of us I will tell you why you should.

We have the largest cleanest and best selected stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES in Madison County. The largest and choicest stock of GROCERIES this side of Lexington and the cheapest drug store on earth.

SOME PRICES

Gold Medal Flour, Washburn-Crosby Co.,	75c
Obelisk Flour, Ballard & Ballard Co.	75c
Meal	65c
Granulated Sugar	5 1/4c
Arbuckle's Coffee	2 for 25c

Other goods in proportion at

WELCH'S

FOR SALE



KATE WALLER BARRETT.

The Superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Missions.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington, vice president of the Women's National Council of the United States, is known on two continents through her labors as general superintendent of the Florence Crittenden missions, established nearly twenty years ago by a wealthy citizen of New York in memory of a daughter. As the wife of the dean of St. Luke's cathedral in Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Barrett was revered and loved for her philanthropic work and in order better to minister to the sick and needy she took a college



MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT.

course and degree in medicine. She is a woman of fine intellect and remarkable executive ability, and after her husband's death, a number of years ago, the founder felt that in her he had found the one woman of all the world fitted in every respect to assume charge of the Crittenden missions for unfortunate women. These now number sixty-six in this and other countries and care annually for about 4,000 girls, finding permanent homes for them and extending continued protection. The national headquarters and training school for those who are placed in charge of these missions are in Washington, under Mrs. Barrett's direct supervision. She has studied methods of rescue work in most of the European capitals and in Japan, China and Mexico, and she frequently visits the missions throughout the United States and Canada, making personal inspection of their work. Mrs. Barrett was a delegate at large and secretary of the woman's board of the Atlanta exposition in 1895, was sent abroad to represent its interests and was also a representative of philanthropic work at the Paris exposition in 1900. She founded a medical college and training school for nurses in the south and inaugurated and built a home for women, where an average of fifty women and children are constantly cared for. She is a strong writer and eloquent speaker—Independent.

Goodby.

We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss,
And yet we have no other word than this—
"Goodby."

We have no dearer word for our heart's friend,
For him who journeys to the world's far end,
And scars our soul with going; thus we say—
As unto him who steps but o'er the way,
"Goodby."

Alike to those we love and those we hate,
We say no more in parting. At life's gate
To him who passes out beyond earth's sight
We cry, as to the wanderer for a night,
"Goodby."
—Grace Denton Litchfield.

FOR RENT

AN 8 ROOM HOUSE on Center Street. Good well, garden and barn. Call on or write to J. J. Brannaman, Berea, Ky.

A Silver Quarter

Will buy a good many things. The best way to spend it is for Paracamp, First Aid to the Injured. You not only get your money's worth, but you get an instant relief for Cold in the Head or Chest, and Nasal Catarrh. Paracamp takes away that "stopped up" feeling, soothes the inflamed membranes, and removes the congestion. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Would Be His Choice.

"More people die from overeating than from starvation."
"But think how much pleasanter a death it is!"

A Double Loss.

"Why did he marry her?"
"Jenks bet him he couldn't."
"That was where he lost out twice."

Well Named.

The little coin is fickle
And simply will not stay;
It's called the nimble nickel
Because it gets away.

The Modern Way.

"Those who dance must pay the fiddlers."
"Unless they dance to beat the band."

A Poser.

"I make it a point to believe just half what I hear."
"Which half?"

A Word With You.

Do you suffer from itching or bleeding piles? If so, use Paracamp. It is guaranteed to relieve instantly and cure. Try it to-day. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

A Fixed State.

"Can marriage be successful on \$10 a week?"
"Sure thing. A man could never save enough to start divorce proceedings."

How He Won Her.

She was a sweet girl graduate,
The choicest of the brood.
He was almost a savage,
Uncultured, raw and crude.

He didn't know beyond the Alps
That Italy lay fair;
He didn't know that at the top
Were zones of room to spare.

But he owned thirteen sections
And paid bills in advance,
So when he said, "Please marry me,"
She thought she'd take a chance.

Deserve the Treatment.

"Mosquitoes are very bad about the place this year."
"If they are so bad, why don't you have them sent to a reform school?"

Can You Eat?

J. B. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Chiesman, Tex., says: "I could not eat because of a weak stomach. I lost all strength and ran down in weight. All that money could do was done, but all hope of recovery vanished. Hearing of some wonderful cures effected by use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, I concluded to try it. The first bottle benefited me, and after taking four bottles, I am fully restored to my usual strength, weight and health." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and cures. Sold by East End Drug Co.

MAKING THE RECORD.



LITTLE BITS OF HISTORY.

A Few Events by Which to Measure Candidate Davis' Protracted Experience.

The Chicago Tribune seems to be deeply impressed by Candidate Davis' long life. By it it is reminded of many things that happened many, many years ago, just as thousands of others. Do you remember, for instance, that—

In 1823—Henry G. Davis was born.

In 1824—John Quincy Adams was elected president.

In 1830—Henry G. Davis was seven years old; James G. Blaine was born; Webster and Hayne had their famous debate; William IV. ascended the English throne; the first locomotive was built by Peter Cooper.

In 1837—Victoria became queen of England; Chicago was incorporated with a population of 4,170; Michigan was admitted into union; Henry G. Davis was 14 years of age.

In 1844—Rutherford B. Hayes and Henry G. Davis cast their first votes; the first telegraph line was established.

In 1848—Zachary Taylor was elected president; the free soil party was formed; gold was discovered in California; Henry G. Davis was 25 years of age.

In 1852—Alton Brooks Parker and Charles W. Fairbanks were born; Henry G. Davis was 29 years old.

In 1858—Pony express was established from St. Louis to San Francisco; Theodore Roosevelt was born; Henry G. Davis was 35 years of age.

In 1871—Chicago was burnt; the German empire was established; Paris capitulated; Henry G. Davis became United States senator.

In 1876—Alton B. Parker and Charles W. Fairbanks cast their first votes; R. B. Hayes was elected president; Henry G. Davis was 53 years of age.

In 1880—James A. Garfield was elected president; Theodore Roosevelt cast his first vote.

In 1883—Two cent postage went into effect; Henry G. Davis retired from the senate.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

✓The American workman has no desire to return to the democratic breakfast food which he had on his table for some years.—Lowell (Mass.) Mail.

✓Mr. Parker's letter serves not so much to advance his party's interests as to bring out in the strongest light both his own and his party's weakness and incoherence.—Chicago Chronicle.

✓According to the betting odds in New York, the democrats are absolutely certain that Parker is going to win, but they have conscientious scruples against gambling.—Chicago Post.

✓Thanks to the Dingley tariff, American manufacturers now make practically all the corsets worn in this country. There's nothing like a protective tariff to improve the national form.—Springfield Union.

✓As to the Philippines, Judge Parker has nothing more to propose than the United States is already doing, which is to prepare the Filipinos as rapidly as possible for the fullest blessings of liberty.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

✓What is democracy? The St. Louis platform declares that "protection is robbery," but the vice presidential candidate says: "I believe incidental protection to our industries is right and proper."—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

✓Now that Clark, of Montana, has given \$600,000 to the democratic campaign fund, the practical New York politicians are entirely reconciled to Grover Cleveland's refusal to take the stump.—Chicago Tribune.

✓The democratic campaign handbook does well to remind the people of the constitution; but, as a partisan expedient, it is wise to remind them, also, that on at least one notable occasion the republican senators defended it against a contemplated desecration?—Washington Post.

✓The republican candidate for vice president is doing energetic, effective and excellent campaign work and accomplishing valuable results. His addresses possess abundant variety, interest and force, and they are received enthusiastically wherever he goes.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Summer Engagement.
Sweet Maid—You must remember that ours was a summer engagement.
The Man—That means if you see anyone you like better you'll break it?
"Yes."
"And if I see anyone I like better—"
"I'll sue you for breach of promise."—Boston Traveler.

Appropriate.
Geraldine—Our literary club will take up Lamb and Bacon next winter.
Reginald—Then why not call it the Hash club?—St. Paul Globe.

WHICH ONE OF THE TWO?

Why Wise Voters Will Not Hesitate to Elect Roosevelt Instead of Parker.

The "fierce light that beats about the throne" is a penny dip when compared with the electric searchlight that is turned on any citizen who is nominated for the presidency.

This is entirely correct, and no light, not even an X-ray, is too great to bring to bear on the one it is proposed to elevate to the greatest position of responsibility and power on earth.

We have before us at this time, says the American Dairymen, two gentlemen, one of whom is to be placed in that exalted station, the other necessarily relegated to comparative obscurity.

One of these has been prominently before the people ever since he came to the age of manhood, and is one of the best known citizens in this country, who has filled subordinate or minor political positions in such a manner as to inspire his fellow-citizens with confidence in his integrity and ability, and, who, finally reaching the highest one in the land through an event that was truly deplorable, brought to that most trying of all possible positions an ability that commanded the respect of even those who were the most opposed to the principles of his party.

He is a man of brains, of education, of courage and of experience. The interests of the nation are safe in his hands. He is an ideal American gentleman, with faults of his own, not a demi-god, but true and faithful to every trust, and worthy of the confidence and esteem of his countrymen.

Opposed to him is a most estimable gentleman, of fine personal character, against whom as such not one word can be said. He is a student, and one who has had the ambition of winning respect as a careful, upright and capable judge, which he has already attained. With no special knowledge of or experience in executive positions, and with a reputation of being negative rather than positive, he has been stated as possessing a "judicial" mind, one so evenly balanced that he cannot be a partisan. Whether these are qualifications to fit him for the presidency is very properly a question to consider, and when the environments of the two candidates are looked at, the personnel of their advisers and the principles of the two parties they represent, and the very probable disastrous consequences that would follow a change in the policy of the government are considered, it is not too much to predict that the voters will select the one who has proved himself capable rather than one whose experience and training have not been such as to prepare him for the heavy responsibility of the office for which he is a candidate.

Democracy in Sad Plight.

What we may know for sure is that the country does not regret any of the leading achievements of the past eight years of republican rule. We speak thus confidently, for the democratic party now stands confessed before the country as having been in error in its opposition to the most important of these measures. It is seeking the election with a platform which virtually confesses that the party was wholly wrong in the last two presidential campaigns. It has a candidate who openly confesses that it was wrong in every vital particular. It comes pleading that it has seen the error of its ways and that as a reformed bungler it can safely be trusted with power. It has no argument or charge to make against the general sum of republican politics.—Kansas City Journal.

What Mr. Davis Has to Say.

The sum and substance of Mr. Davis' letter is that what the country needs is not a change in policies, but a change in parties. Mr. Davis rejoices in the things that have been done and are being done by the present administration, but he seems to fancy that the democrats ought to be given a chance to show that they can hold office without disturbing the machinery of state which the republicans have got into such fine running condition. Mr. Davis is dreaming beautifully, and the voters will be careful not to waken him.—Chicago Post.

Candidates Cannot Agree.

And now the head and tail do not agree. Judge Parker swallows the democratic platform whole, including the plank which declares protection to be robbery, while Mr. Davis, the octogenarian candidate for vice president, who comes from West Virginia, where tariff sentiment is strong, is out for "incidental protection." The American people, who believe in protection out and out, will settle it by rejecting both and electing the republican candidates, who are agreed on this as on all other questions of great public concern.—Cleveland Leader.

"SELF-GOVERNMENT!"



"Say, What's the Matter with You Democrats, Anyway? Ain't We Letting the Filipino Do as He Pleases?"

FARMERS BEAR BIG LOAD.

They Pay More for the Materials They Need Than Their Competitors in Foreign Lands.

The man who owns a farm should consider very carefully before voting next November which of the two chief candidates for the office of president will, according to his announced policy, best serve his interests. The platforms of the two parties afford a fair chance to choose between Parker and Roosevelt. The policies have been clearly defined, and when it is once determined on which side a man's interests lie, the choice should not be a difficult one. The democratic party is pledged to a revision of the tariff with a view to restricting the rapacity of the trusts.

The trusts have grown to such proportions under the favors conferred by the high protective tariff, that it is costing more to-day in this country to live on American-made goods than it costs on the other side of the world. Let us quote a few figures to show the farmer how he is paying more for materials he needs on his farm than is paid by his competitor abroad.

American-made axes and hatchets, which are sold in this country for \$7.50 per dozen, can be purchased in South Africa for \$6.75, a difference of 11 per cent.

Sledges, which cost the American farmer at the rate of 18 cents per pound, can be bought in Ladysmith for 16 cents, again a difference of 11 per cent.

Crowbars, which sell here at the rate of six cents per pound, are sold in South Africa for five and four-tenths of a cent a pound, another difference of 11 per cent.

Shovels, which here cost \$3.25 per dozen, can be purchased in South Africa for \$7.42, again a difference of 11 per cent.

The steel beam plow for which the American farmer is asked \$11.50, can be purchased in South Africa for \$10.35, again a difference of 11 per cent.

The churn which the farmer uses, manufactured in Boston, costs him \$2.47. In South Africa he could buy it for \$2.23 per cent. less than is asked him in this country.

A corn sheller, for which he pays \$4.20, can be bought at Cape Town for \$3.50, a difference of 20 per cent.

His grain mill, which costs him \$14.66 in Boston, where it is manufactured, can be purchased on the other side of the world for \$13.20, a difference of 11 per cent.

The Boston corn planter, which sells here for \$15, is sold to the South African farmer for \$13, a difference of 15 per cent.

A fan mill, for which he pays \$21.80, is sold to the farmers of South Africa for \$17.60, a difference of 21 per cent.

Cultivators, for which the New York state farmer pays \$4.90, bring only \$4.20 in South Africa, 17 per cent. under the price obtained here.

Horse shoes, for which the American farmer is charged six dollars, go to the South African farmer at \$4.95, a difference of 21 per cent.

A two-horse plow, for which in this country the farmer is asked \$5.25, can be obtained by the farmer down in Cape Colony at \$4.15, a difference of 25 per cent.

The farmer who has what Bill Nye used to call one of these upright farms, and wants a side-hill plow, pays \$6.77 for it. His brother farmer in South Africa who has an upright farm, gets a side-hill plow for \$5.81, a difference of 15 per cent.

Is there road work to be done, the farmer needs a heavy road plow. He pays for it \$10.20. Roads in South Africa are made with the same plow, for which the owner pays \$8.50, a difference of 20 per cent.

The New England chilled two-horse plow, for which the American farmer pays \$8.40, is sold to the farmer in

South Africa for \$7.20, a difference of 17 per cent.

Rope, for which the farmer has much use, is sold at 11 cents per pound in South Africa, while 13 cents per pound is charged for it in New York state, where it is manufactured. The difference is 22 per cent.

Is it worth while, says the Utica Observer, to maintain a tariff which robs the workingman, the farmer, the artisan, the housekeeper, to the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer? Why should it be possible for American goods to be sold more cheaply abroad than they are here? Is it not a rank injustice to the consumers in this country to be obliged to pay higher prices for American-made goods than does the foreign consumer? Can the republican party deny the charge that it is the operation of the tariff that enables the protected manufacturers to send their goods half around the world and sell them at a profit for lower prices than they are exacted to demand in this country, even in the very state in which the goods are manufactured?

WHAT WE PAY TO TRUSTS

Every American Family Contributes \$94.48 Per Year to Tariff-Nursed Combines.

Suppose the average American workman pays eight dollars a month rent for his house. That is at the rate of \$96 per year. House rent is usually the most costly item in the expense account of every non-home-owning family, and it absorbs a large percentage of the worker's wages. It is the most inveterate enemy of "the little dinner pail." The wife of the average workman would think she was "rolling in wealth" if she could have for household account the money that goes out for rent.

Now note some pertinent facts, disclosed by accurate data, pertaining to the trusts and the high protective tariff of the republican party which makes the existence of the trusts possible.

The average American family pays a tribute of \$111 a year to the protected trusts. Of that amount the government gets in taxes from the trusts the sum of \$16.52. Deduct that sum from the total contribution of \$111 and the balance is \$94.48. The latter figure is the amount filched from the average family by the tariff which supports the trusts.

The facts thus stated, says the Los Angeles Herald, are derived from calculations of average consumption by American families and the tariff duties imposed on the articles consumed. Every American family, in the average, pays \$94.48 tribute to the trusts, a sum fully equal to the average yearly house rent of "the man with the dinner pail."

WHAT THE EDITORS THINK.

—Perhaps those republicans who are forbidding people to talk about imperialism would also like to have them promise not to talk about any other issue.—Chicago Daily News.

—Let us have an end of the enormously costly, jingolistic, chip-on-the-shoulder statesmanship by electing the safe and sane candidate, Alton B. Parker, to the presidency.—Troy Press.

—It is said that German-Americans throughout the country are flocking to the Parker standard. They know, by practical experience in their own country, what the militarism that President Roosevelt advocates means.—Boston Traveler.

—Gov. Peabody has been renominated by the Colorado republicans. This should put the issue of militia, anarchy and vigilantes rule squarely before the Colorado voters, to the advantage of the democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

—Mr. Fairbanks says Mr. Roosevelt is sure to be elected, but the democrats keep right on hunting votes. Mr. Fairbanks may be prejudiced.—N. Y. World.

—Certain rude democrats are insinuating that the president might better call a peace conference in Wisconsin instead of at The Hague.—Chicago Journal.

Lincoln Yarn Neatly Applied.

The contention of some of the spellbinders that the present administration is responsible for the prosperity which has attended the labors of our farmers in recent years reminds us of a story told by Abraham Lincoln. He said there was a woodpecker away up in the top of a tree pecking and pecking and pecking. After while a windstorm came along and blew down the tree and the woodpecker believed to its dying day that it had pecked the tree down.—Field and Farm.

A Day's Doings in Kentucky.

AT A DANCE.

Knives and Guns Were Used in a General Fight.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17.—In a general fight which took place at a dance and picnic in Harrison county, about 12 miles west of Cynthiana, Walter Conrad was fatally stabbed. Harvey Walden received a severe scalp wound, while Mr. J. W. Gunn and his wife, Pearl Gunn, were hit by stray bullets, and also seriously injured.

While the dance was in progress a quarrel arose between Perry and Henry Bowman, brothers, on one side, and Walter and Jasper Conrad, also brothers, on the other side. Knives and pistols were used freely, and in the melee Walter Conrad was stabbed a number of times in the back and abdomen. Seeing his brother fall, Jasper Conrad began shooting promiscuously, when Mr. and Mrs. Gunn were injured. Harvey Walden, a mutual friend of the young men, tried to separate them, and, while playing the part of a peacemaker, got injured himself. All the parties are under arrest. The fight and its terrible results brought the dance to an abrupt termination.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Remains Arrived at Night and Were Buried by Light of Lanterns.

Falmouth, Ky., Oct. 17.—An interment out of the ordinary took place at Kenton town, Ky. Charles Tennis, aged 80, who had time and again walked from Kenton town to Falmouth, a distance of about 20 miles, fell from a bridge at Falmouth and was killed. His body was prepared for burial, and as there is no railroad running within 20 miles of his late home his body was conveyed there in a hearse. It was about 9 o'clock when the remains reached the cemetery, where almost all the inhabitants of the little village waited. All brought lanterns, and while the sexton held a light over the face of the corpse they viewed the body. Then the corpse was lowered into the ground, while the minister offered prayers.

In the Oil Fields.

Barbourville, Ky., Oct. 17.—The feature of interest in the Kentucky and Tennessee oil fields last week was the development of a larger number of excellent producers in the lower fields, along the state line. The Wayne county division turned up eight strikes, five of which make from 50 to 150 barrels.

Sensational Developments.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17.—Sensational developments are promised from an inquiry to be made into the death of William Owens by the grand jury. It is said that a woman is under police surveillance, and that another woman will testify that a drink of whisky was "fixed" for the dead man.

A Fatal Shooting Bee.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 17.—In a shooting bee between Silas Forte and Edgar Long, at St. Charles, Ky., Long was fatally wounded. Both men used Winchester, and many shots were exchanged. It is said that Long had been friendly with Forte's wife.

State Federation Will Be Formed.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 17.—The representatives of various unions in Trades and Labor assembly met Sunday morning at Labor hall, this city, and decided to form a state federation of labor. A state convention will be held in November for this purpose.

Death Came Suddenly.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 17.—Denver Hutton, 22, was found dead Sunday morning at his mother's home, 423 Main street, Covington. He had been ill since Wednesday. Hutton was a mineral water employe in Newport. He was unmarried.

Big Alcohol Contract.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The largest contract ever made by the navy department for alcohol has just been awarded for furnishing the bureau of supplies and accounts with 1,500,000 pounds. The total amount involved is \$67,050.

Curry Will Train Them.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17.—Charles De La Montaine, the California turfman, has purchased a couple of good youngsters from Sam Gilbert, of this city, for \$2,500. They were shipped west Sunday night to be trained by Jack Curry.

His Sixth Wedding.

Mayking, Ky., Oct. 17.—At Shelby Gap, east of here, Johnson Mullins, 60, a well to do logging man, was married to Miss Jane Foutch, 20, making Mullins' sixth marriage and a new record in this state. His first five wives died.

Public Improvements in Covington.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 17.—The city of Covington has nearly completed \$100,000 worth of public improvements during the present year, which is the greatest amount accomplished in any single year in the history of the city.

Three Men Mangled.

Maysfield, Ky., Oct. 17.—An Illinois Central freight train was wrecker near Water Valley Sunday morning, killing two men whose names were unknown and fatally injuring Emmett Thompson, of this county.

A Kiss and a Shot.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 17.—A. J. Hogan, a local retail grocer, committed suicide Sunday by shooting himself in the temple. Before shooting himself he asked his wife to kiss him good-bye.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904.

Going North. Train 4, Daily.
Leave Berea 3:48 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:12 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going South. Train 6, Daily.
Leave Berea 12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:00 p. m.

Going South. Train 1, Daily.
Leave Berea 1:11 p. m.
Arrive Livingston 2:05 p. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily.
Leave Berea 11:24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston 12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist
Office next door to Post-office.
Richmond, Ky.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

One of Many.

H. A. Tisdale, of Summertown, S. C. suffered for twenty years with the Piles. Specialists were employed and many remedies used but relief and permanent good was found only in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. This is only one of the many cures that have been effected by this wonderful remedy. In buying Witch Hazel Salve it is only necessary to see that you get the genuine DeWitt's, made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., in Chicago, and a cure is certain. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures all kinds of piles, cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, tetter, ringworm, skin diseases, etc. Sold by East End Drug Co.

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up-to-date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

WATCH AND CLOCK WORK, JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity.

Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armond, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by East End Drug Co. Trial bottles free.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

For Our Children.

Now is the time to strengthen our resolution that our children shall have the benefit of the public schools provided by the state. The schools are open, and the pay of the teacher is provided. Now, shall our children have the benefit of it? Will the trustees make the schoolhouse comfortable before bad weather sets in? Will the proper officers look after the roads and bridges? Will the parents provide fit clothing? Will the teacher stir everybody up to the call of duty for our children?

If THE CITIZEN does you good subscribe for it and pay for it.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

DOORWAY.

Oct. 10.—Most people are through shocking corn.—Sorghum making is all the rage at present, there being only six cane mills in this vicinity now.—Brice Dean has just finished making sorghum.—N. F. Ambrose, Isaac, Irvine and Washington Daniel and others went chestnut hunting last Sunday, all report a good time.—James Daniel went to the Baker Graveyard Sunday-school, Sunday.—It is reported that Levi Morris and Wm. Freeman were indicted for illicit whiskey selling.—Brice Dean visited Robert Baker's Sunday night.—Dennis Burns was thrown from a horse last Saturday and received a broken arm.—While driving a mule to grind cane last Monday, Colton Dean was kicked in the face by the mule. It knocked two of his front teeth out and badly cut his face in several places.—Luther Wilson paid a visit home last Friday.—Isaac Gilbert, Alex Bishop and Bob Baker are making molasses this week.—George Burns had a mill raising last Monday at which many of the young folks exerted their strength.—Hurrah for THE CITIZEN.

ISLAND CITY.

Oct. 13.—The Republicans of Island City met Oct. 12 at the Oak Grove schoolhouse and organized a Republican club. P. M. Frye stated the object of the meeting; Silas Fields was named as temporary chairman. They then proceeded to nominate permanent officers. A. D. Bowman was elected chairman; Charles Burch, vice-chairman; Thomas Gentry, secretary; Daniel Breen, ass't. secretary; J. W. Smith, sergeant-at-arms. The club meets weekly on Tuesday night.—Measles have seriously deranged the attendance of Walnut Grove and Spivy schools.—P. M. Frye, of this place, is asking the people of Owsley County to give him the nomination for county clerk at the coming primary election to be held Dec. 3, 1904. He has a worthy claim.—The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the M. E. church, is to preach at this place Sunday.—T. A. Becknell says he is getting his share of bean hulling.—Judge Brewer is having a new coat of paint placed on his houses.—The O. K. Lumber Co. is starting business slowly.

GABBARD.

Oct. 12.—The weather still continues dry.—Joe Helton, of Lee County, visited relatives here the latter part of the week.—A. J. Baker, of Cow Creek, was here Wednesday.—Mrs. Logan Eversole died last week.—Meredith Gabbard had a picnic for his school last Friday.—Mathias Barrett is confined to his bed with remittent fever.—Alfred Bolin and wife visited relatives on Lydon's Creek Wednesday and Thursday.—J. L. Gabbard made about 130 gallons of molasses this year.—Will Flanery, Miss Raymond, and Miss Hollister, of Berea, were here Wednesday and Thursday visiting schools.—Republican clubs have been organized at Wolf Creek and Grassy Branch.—Owsley has a very large crowd of candidates in the field this year. There are about 10 for assessor alone.—The Gabbard baseball team, better known as the Indain Creek team, went to Booneville on Saturday, Oct. 8, and played the Booneville team, defeating them by a score of 20 to 13. The Booneville umpire did not give a liberal and fair decision on our part. A. Durbin, Bent Moore and Tom Hunter did the pitching for Booneville, and Jas. Gabbard and brother Meredith for the Indain Creek.—Luck to THE CITIZEN and its readers.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

Oct. 17.—Mrs. Margaret Forty left Friday evening for Tuskegee, Ala. While there recruiting she will take a normal course in Booker T. Washington's school.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Randolph came up from Cincinnati and spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives in this city.—Leander Davis, of Louisville, is visiting relatives and friends

here.—Rev. W. M. Price, wife and baby returned home from Lexington last week. His wife has been visiting her mother at that place for several months.—William Humphrey, who has been visiting here for some time, left Tuesday for Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Ruth Crouch and daughter Emily, of Cincinnati, are visiting Mrs. Emily Alexander, of East Fourth street.—Mrs. Sallie Marshall entertained the Bethel Sewing Circle in grand style Friday afternoon. After an interesting program was rendered, in which Mrs. Bettie Hayes, Mrs. Margaret Forty, Mrs. Ida Warder, Miss Nannie Wood and Rev. E. A. White were the participants, a delicious lunch was served. Every one seemed to be delighted, and many expressed their desires of having the society meet at Mrs. Marshall's again in the near future.

MADISON COUNTY.

HICKORY PLAINS.

Oct. 15.—Mrs. Lonnie Gillen has returned to Lexington after a few days visit here with her parents.—Mrs. Garner, of Missouri, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jake Herndon, the past week.—Mr. Jake Herndon and son, John B., went to Cincinnati last Sunday and took a car load of cattle.—Miss Bennie and Emma Baker spent a few days of last week with their grandmother, Mrs. Emily Barker.—Miss Anna Benghe has returned from an extended visit to relatives at Villa Grove, Illinois.—Mrs. Bailes Wilson, Mrs. Daniel Maupin, and Misses Ida Maupin and Nannie Baker spent Thursday of last week with Mrs. Irvine Baker.—Mrs. Nannie Baker spent Sunday with Mrs. Balis Wilson.—Lucile Mildred, the two-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie M. Kinnard, is very low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. Rachel Wilson has been very sick, but is improving.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHT SHADE.

A good rain yesterday settled the drought at this place.—Revs. Cottingham and Smallwood preached to a large crowd here yesterday.—Joseph Wagers, of Manchester, and his best girl attended church here Sunday.—Silas Wagers and family were the guests of M. H. Frederick Sunday.—Dr. Webb bought a fine saddle horse last week for one hundred dollars.—M. H. Frederick went to Manchester Saturday on business.—D. B. Smith bought two mules last week, and has gone to hauling staves.—Miss Mary Mills, P. M. at this place, went to Manchester Monday on legal business.—James Clarkston, of Sidell, visited his sister here Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Flora Hubbard, of Hyden, visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday and also attended meetings.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE.

Oct. 17.—We are now having a good meeting going on at Fairview Church conducted by Rev. J. W. Lambert, Wm. Chasteen and others.—Messrs. J. B. Coyle and J. H. Lambert are in Louisville this week on business.—Mrs. Lucy Hix, who has been very low with fever, is some better at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Coyle of this place visited friends at Whitestown Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Etta Lambert and little son visited Mrs. Annie Poynter Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Singleton of Little Clear Creek visited friends at Boone this week.—Tommy Patterson went to Berea Monday.

ROCKFORD.

Oct. 17.—Thomas Linville started this morning to Berea to work at the water works; Tom is a good boy and we wish him success in his work.—J. W. Todd sold J. W. McCollum two mule colts for \$85.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Stephen visited relatives at Climax Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Will Haman and little Nora visited James Haman and family Sunday.—There was a crowd of young folks at Rockford Sunday, all enjoying themselves fine.—A protracted meeting began at Fairview Saturday and will last a week or two.—We are still having dry weather; no frost yet.—Mr. Lee Bullen was at Rockford Sunday.—J. J. Martin has his new house about completed.

BOONEVILLE.

Oct. 17.—J. S. Judd, is still very ill from the effects of some stomach trouble.—The fever patients are all improving and no new cases to report.—The drought is becoming almost alarming in the country back from the river, and stock water is scarcer than it has been for twenty years.—George W. Frazier of Wisemantown, paid our town a pleasant call last week and while here sold his house and lot on main street to H. C. Treadway, our Deputy clerk, for a nice price.—Bruce Woodward has

Our Popular Scholarship Contest

THE CITIZEN's offer of Free Tuition in Berea College for two terms, to be given to the two most popular young people in each of the eight surrounding counties, attracts more and more attention as the weeks pass. As we go to press the following votes had been received:

Lee County.		Rockcastle County.	
Mary Farler.....	1200	Rachel Hibberd.....	500
Clay Combs.....	650	E. B. Thompson.....	500
Floyd Lucas.....	500	John McFerron.....	400
H. McGuire.....	400	Fannie McClure.....	100
Stella Thompson.....	200	Mollie Carter.....	100
Madison County.		Minnie Nicely.....	100
Bessie Hays.....	1501	Byrda McHargue.....	100
Claude DeBaun.....	1226	Jackson County.	
Wallace Adams.....	700	W. L. Begley.....	2500
Tommie Baker.....	375	Susie Watson.....	1200
Maggie Lowen.....	375	Laura Hatfield.....	1050
Pearl Gay.....	325	Samuel Davis.....	600
Clay County.		Lizzie Wilson.....	350
Susie Sparks.....	1850	Nannie Click.....	300
Ida Benghe.....	1600	Lucy Parsons.....	300
W. M. Rice.....	1400	May Sparkman.....	300
M. M. Robinson.....	1200	C. D. Smith.....	100
T. E. Burch.....	650	Robert Taylor.....	100
Chas. Combs.....	500	Estill County.	
G. J. Jarvis.....	500	Katie Moores.....	950
Mary Collins.....	400	Ambrose Wilson.....	850
Owsley County.		Garnett Powell.....	800
Nora Wilson.....	850	Theda Noland.....	600
Snowden Reynolds.....	800	Nora McGee.....	400
Garfield Campbell.....	450	J. H. Richardson.....	200
Mary Ray.....	450	Katie Winkler.....	200
Flora Pendergrass.....	201	D. B. Alumbaugh.....	200
Burgoyne Botner.....	116	Robert L. Coyle.....	102
Nettie Treadway.....	116	Martha Logsdon.....	101
B. J. Pendergrass.....	101	Sallie Wilson.....	101
Jeanette Gabbard.....	100	Nolan Cox.....	100
		Jonas Coldwell.....	100

Read THE CITIZEN advertisement on page 5.

recently sold to our bank cashier, Mr. Fuller, the old Woodward residence, lot and corner storehouse for \$2000, and will soon close out his stock to start up at a place yet unknown.—W. B. Bullock has just returned from Lexington where he was interested in the prosecution of some commonwealth cases.—Henry Winn and Frank Brewer, who were confined in our jail charged with the murder of Gillis Barnett, without bail, were taken out on a writ of Habeas Corpus and allowed bail, Winn for \$5000 and Brewer in \$2000, which they promptly gave.—The County Republican Committee met last Saturday and called a county primary for Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904, to nominate county officers.

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
Sole and \$1.00; all druggists.

Good Farm For Sale.

65 acres; good fencing; everlasting water; material ready for a good barn, 40x60 feet; other outbuildings good; 1½ acre in young orchard; all kinds of fruits; 30 acres ready for corn next year; remainder of farm in grass; on a good turnpike ½ mile from Kingston. If you want a cheap home, in the Blue Grass, call on or address,

Z. M. Boen,
12-1 Kingston.

Confession of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by East End Drug Co. Only 50c.

The Merry Harvest Hand.

Did you ever notice that distance lends enchantment to the harvest field? To get out in the early morning, while the dew is yet on the grass and shock about seventeen acres of oats along with the merry harvest hands is certainly alluring enough to look at it in the picture, and the wise man will let it stay there unless necessity or some gentleman with a gun drives him into the harvest field.

A coat of tan accumulated at the sea shore is quite as pretty to look upon as one acquired through wrestling with a pitchfork, and the process is not nearly so well calculated to break one's heart.

Of course the \$2.50 a day and board that goes with the excursion to the harvest field is a nice thing to have, but there is always the chance at the seashore that one may be discovered and adopted by a millionaire's daughter and thus clear up more in one season than would be possible working steadily for forty years in the harvest field. Stick to the seashore. The harvest will be gathered in somehow.



Literary.
"What is your husband's favorite book?"
"Chips that pass in the night, I guess."

So Annoying.

The rubbernecks annoyed her so
As on the sidewalk in a row
They waited for the maiden shy
And ogled her as she passed by.

But truth to tell I'm quite afraid
It much more had annoyed the maid
If as she passed from day to day
No man at all had looked her way.

What Other Object?

"When I married you you did not have a cent to your name and hardly more than one dress, and now you must have a new gown every month."
"Goodness, don't I know it. Do you suppose I would have married you if I had had money of my own?"

A Mystery.

The little wife was feeling glum;
With envy filled was she.
"Now, who can be Jack Pot, this chum
My husband goes to see?"

A Useful Quality.

"This watch case of mine is absolutely waterproof."
"That is a great idea. It will not hurt the works when you soak it."

Colorado's Chief Executive.
James Hamilton Peabody, governor of Colorado, who has been charged



with abuse of power in connection with the miners' strike, is a native of Vermont and has just passed his fifty-first birthday.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies;
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Blame

No One But Yourself
if You Don't Get
Well When Sick.

All we can do is give advice.

Of course that's easy.
But our advice is really worth a little more to you than most people's, for we offer to give you the first bottle of our medicine free, if it fails to help you.

We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house. Dr. Miles' Nerve, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money.

All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve for your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitchings, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money.

You are the doctor.
"My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy, so serious that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several physicians had failed to relieve him, we gave Dr. Miles' Nerve a trial. Ten months treatment with Nerve and Liver Pills restored our boy to perfect health."—MR. JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New, Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

We have bought the

Meat Shop

Known as the R. D. Massey Meat Store on Main Street and will have fresh meat on hand all the time. Come and see us for fair treatment. Your trade is solicited here.

Durham Bros.,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Special build of

"Tennessee" Wagons

make them the most desirable of any wagons on the market.

24 in. running gear, \$42.50 cash.
3 in. running gear, \$45.00 cash.

Sold by

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Berea, Ky.

25 Percent Off

For the next 30 days on the Celebrated White Mountain Refrigerators.

Large Stock to select from.

ARBUCKLE & SIMMONS,

Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

Dragging Pains

2825 Keeley St.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1902.

I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groins. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain. What to try I knew not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

Maudie Bush

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

gold by all
Douglas Stores
and the best
shoe dealers
everywhere.
(CAUTION)
The genuine
have W. L.
Douglas' name and
price on
bottom

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

Notice increase of sales in table below:
1898-99 145,100 Pairs.
1899-1900 308,182 Pairs.
1900-1901 1,259,754 Pairs.
1901-1902 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Calfskin, Calfskin, Goat, and Genuine Kangaroo. Best Color Kyles and Always Black Heads End. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equaled at any price. Shoes by mail 25c. extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Coyle & Hayes,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.